

Anti-Terrorist Law Revived

New Walkouts Add to Crisis in Spain

By David S. Broder

BARCELONA, Jan. 27 (UPI)—A series of crisis measures ranging from a ban on all street demonstrations to stricter gun control.

In Barcelona, however, the government lifted this ban on demonstrations today to allow several thousand people to march in protest and mourning at the murder of labor lawyer slain in Madrid on Monday.

The government also revived parts of a 1976 Franco-era anti-terrorist law permitting unrestricted search of homes and the detention of suspects for up to 10 days without a formal charge.

The government measures were decided during a daylong Cabinet meeting at the Moncloa Palace offices of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

The meeting's final communiqué was read to the nation over radio and television.

The government decided that police will seize all firearms from persons who might put them to illegal use and expel or prosecute any foreigners involved in extremist political activity.

The statement said police will get 4 billion pesetas (\$80 million) worth of new crowd-control equipment.

Officials said the anti-terrorist law was already being applied to keep some arrested rightist suspects in jail.

Among them was Jorge Casar, 50, an Argentine fascist accused by police of having been involved in the slaying of a student demonstrator. Police today formally handed him over to the courts but no charge has been brought against him yet.

Other arrested rightist extremists, however, were released. Among them were Mariano Sanchez Coyisa, leader of the Warriors of Christ the King, and Luis Fernandez Villaverde, an editor of the magazine New Force.

Sections Scheduled

In announcing the new measures, the government said that the "subversive attacks against the state" will not stop Spain's democratization process. The nation is moving toward its first free elections in 41 years, scheduled for sometime late in the spring.

Trade unions and leftist politicians have said that the violence—the submachine-gun killing of five labor lawyers in their office, the death of two students in street protests and the kidnapping of a high government official—was a "fascist plot" to sabotage democratization.

The government statement agreed that it was part of efforts to slow Spain's political evolution but did not say who exactly was responsible.

Opposition circles did not directly criticize the government measures which, in some points at least, coincided with the opposition's own demands and policies. Only two days ago the labor unions appealed to workers to refrain from street demonstrations to reduce the risk of new violence.

Slowdown Criticized

But there was criticism of the government's slowness to react to tight-lipped violence and its failure to express any sort of regrets to the families of the victims.

In Salamanca, 15,000 persons, including university authorities and Communist party officials, attended the funeral of labor lawyer Serafin Holgado who was slain Monday night by rightist gunmen.

Memorial services for the dead were held in several cities. Most of them were attended by large crowds.



ONE DAY IN COURT—Former Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka (right), escorted by his private secretary, entering a Tokyo court yesterday for his trial in Lockheed affair.

Tanaka Weeps, Denies Guilt as Trial Opens

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Weeping and wiping his eyes with a handkerchief, former Premier Kakuei Tanaka declared his innocence today at the opening session of his trial in connection with the Lockheed scandal.

The trial is the first court proceeding in the Lockheed case, which broke last February at hearings in the U.S. Senate and shook Japan's closely allied political and business worlds.

Mr. Tanaka, taking the stand before the charge was read, denied what he termed "irresponsible" press reports that he and Mr. Nixon had discussed the purchase of civilian aircraft.

Mr. Tanaka said he was "very happy" if Japanese firms purchased Lockheed TriStar jetliners.

The indictment alleged that Mr. Tanaka asked Kenji Otsano, a friend and major shareholder in All-Nippon Airways, to sound out the airline on its plan to import new aircraft.

Mr. Tanaka, taking the stand before the charge was read, denied what he termed "irresponsible" press reports that he and Mr. Nixon had discussed the purchase of civilian aircraft.

Mr. Tanaka said he was "very happy" if Japanese firms purchased Lockheed TriStar jetliners.

Attorney General's Role Downgraded

Courts vs. Commons in U.K. Ruling

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Jan. 27 (NYT)—A high court broke new constitutional ground today in saying that aggrieved private citizens were free to appear before it, even when the government's highest law officer did not want them to.

The ruling, by the three eminent justices of the Court of Appeal, was a resounding defense of the rule of law and of individual liberties at a time when many critics of Prime Minister James Callaghan's government see both under severe strain. It could, however, be overturned in the House of Lords if, as seemed likely today, the government elects to pursue the case.

The issue that led to the decision was a scheduled one-week postal workers' boycott of mail and telephone calls to and from South Africa, a flagrant violation of the postal laws.

Much deeper issues also are involved, particularly over the role of a government, and one with only a hair-thin majority in Parliament, that has become inextricably bound to a trade-union movement whose support is essential to the government's efforts to rebuild an ailing economy. Because of that liaison, individuals who oppose union objectives feel their interests are unrepresented and ill defended.

Those issues have been lost in the political rhetoric of much of the public discussion here. Labor party MPs have seen the court taking a rightist stance to counter the power of the left. And the court's partisans, the most vocal of them, have been prominent Conservatives.

The group that actually brought the case to the court, the National Association for Freedom, is closely identified with opposition to government policies.

The affair began two weeks ago as the postal boycott was about to start. A private citizen and an officer of the association, John Gouriet, followed the normal channel open to private citizens in asking Attorney General Sir Silkin to join him in stopping the boycott.

Mr. Silkin, however, refused, so Mr. Gouriet went alone to the Court of Appeal. In an unprecedented step, the court granted a temporary injunction which effectively canceled the boycott.

The court then called on Mr. Silkin to defend his refusal to halt a violation of the law.

Mr. Silkin asserted the supremacy of Parliament and said he was answerable only to it. He had merely restated the traditional position of the attorney general under the unwritten British Constitution but the Court of Appeal decided today to reinterpret the Constitution.

"He has no prerogative to suspend or dispense with the laws of England," said the 78-year-old senior member of the court, Lord Denning. "If he does not give his consent, then any citizen of the land—anyone of the public who is adversely affected—can come to this court and ask that the law be enforced."

Not the Sole Arbitrator

"It means," said a jubilant Mr. Gouriet, "that the attorney general is no longer the sole arbitrator between the citizen and the courts."

Following the parliamentary tradition of not discussing issues before the courts, Mr. Silkin would not say on what grounds he had refused to take up Mr. Gouriet's case, contending only that, as attorney general, he must consider the broad public interest in his decisions as well as the law.

In the House of Commons today, following the decision, Mr. Silkin still did not explain his reasons because of the possibility that he and the postal workers will now appeal to the nation's closest equivalent to a supreme court, the 11 law lords in the House of Lords.

After Criticizing Prague

U.S. Warns Kremlin On Curbing Sakharov

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The State Department warned the Soviet Union today that its attempts to intimidate prominent Russian dissident Andrei Sakharov are contrary to "accepted international standards in the field of human rights."

Moreover, it predicted that such Kremlin attempts at repression will fail to stifle "legitimate criticism" of the Soviet government by Russians citizens.

It was the second time in two days that the new Carter administration has deplored Communist regimes' abuses of human rights. The actions apparently signal a more active U.S. policy on promoting individual rights throughout the world.

Yesterday, the State Department spokesman accused the Prague government of harassing about 300 Czechoslovak citizens who have signed Charter 77, urging that country's authorities to honor legal commitments to human rights.

The department spokesman, Frederick Brown, said that such harassment, which has included the arrest of four Charter 77 signers, is a violation of the 1975 Helsinki accords on European cooperation.

Mr. Brown was asked yesterday if the United States also took a position on the reported Soviet pressure against Mr. Sakharov. The dissident has been openly warned by Soviet officials that his public complaints, including the statement that he thought the Soviet secret police, with the motive of discrediting dissidents, were behind a recent bomb blast in the Moscow subway.

Twenty-four hours after the Brown statement on Czechoslovakia's treatment of its dissidents, the State Department said in a written statement: "We have long admired Andrei Sakharov as an outspoken champion of human rights in the Soviet Union. He is, as you know, a prominent, respected scientist, a Nobel laureate, who at considerable risk has worked to promote respect for human rights in his native land."

"Any Attempts"

"Any attempts by Soviet authorities to intimidate Mr. Sakharov will not silence legitimate criticism in the Soviet Union and will conflict with accepted international standards in the field of human rights."

Mr. Brown said that the State Department was preparing a general policy statement on human rights and that it would be issued soon.

The two public statements by the week-old Carter administration mark a change in U.S. policy regarding to other countries' violations of human rights. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger took the position that the most effective way to bring U.S. influence to bear was through quiet diplomacy.

The Ford administration used that technique, according to officials, to get hundreds of political prisoners released from Chile. Mr. Kissinger argued that public pressure, such as that imposed by Congress to try to get the Soviet Union to increase the number of people permitted to emigrate, produced the opposite result.

According to State Department figures released last year, Soviet emigration was cut by about two-thirds to a current level of about 10,000 a year. The drop occurred

Rhodesia Men 38 to 50 Face Military Call-Up

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The government decided today to call up men between the ages of 38 and 50 for military service. Some observers said the move could be decisive in determining whether the white-minority government of this racially torn territory is able to survive.

While the call-up is designed to strengthen the government's campaign against black guerrilla forces, the action could also have a disastrous effect on the Rhodesian economy.

Defense Minister Reg Cowper disclosed tonight that for men under 38 deferments and exemptions from military service will be canceled "almost immediately" and that within the next few weeks he will announce plans for the call-up will amount to active reserve duty—of the men in the 38-50 age bracket.

The move affects all white, Asian and mixed-race males. Blacks who make up 68 per cent of the army and 75 per cent of the police are volunteers.

Prominent Affected

There was concern in the capital that the call-up would affect many prominent figures in commerce and industry, and would prove a crippling blow to the troubled economy. There was also fear that the call-up would lead to further white emigration, again draining manpower.

Business leaders have made two appeals to Mr. Cowper this week to review call-up plans because of the inevitable drain on skilled manpower.

The economy has already been gravely affected by the call-up of all men in the 18-38 age group, resulting in a manpower loss that has cost local businesses several million dollars, according to merchants, bankers and manufacturers.

A plant manufacturing agricultural machinery has lost more than \$400,000 in the last year because 120 of its technical workers and managers—80 per cent of its skilled staff—have been on reserve duty or police call-up.

A branch of Barclays Bank here in Salisbury has lost 18 of 20 white officials in recent call-ups. And many firms are attempting to run on less than one-half of the required skilled manpower.

Pay Differential

The situation is aggravated by the fact that the government requires businesses to make up the difference between a man's modest military pay and his normal wage.

Some business leaders reacted to the government disclosure by warning that the new call-up would lead to an economic collapse that would undercut the government's efforts to end the 11-year-old constitutional dispute with Britain or the guerrilla war could be resolved.

The impending call-up of the last group of eligible men is designed to enable the army and police to curb the guerrillas, giving white negotiators time to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Smith Party Backs Easing Of Race Curbs

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today won full support from his ruling Rhodesian Front party to ease racial discrimination and set the country on a course toward black rule in two years.

The 100-member National Executive of the party that came to power in 1962 "fully endorsed the government's plans," the Prime Minister said after a meeting of the policy-making body.

But the details of what race legislation might be revoked and exactly how and with whom Mr. Smith plans to negotiate a settlement with blacks in Rhodesia were not immediately clear.

Internal Settlements

The executive met with Mr. Smith for three hours during which it endorsed his proposals to seek an internal constitutional settlement between the former British colony's 272,000 whites and 6.4 million blacks, party sources said.

The executive restated a decision of the annual congress of all party officials last year to allow the Prime Minister a free hand to seek a settlement.

Mr. Smith Monday rejected new British peace proposals to end four years of guerrilla war and pave the way for black rule before next year.

The Rhodesian leader announced at the time that he would seek a settlement with moderate African leaders inside the country within the framework of the so-called Kissinger plan and bypass the militant black nationalist guerrilla movements.

That plan, accepted by Mr. Smith last September from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, suggested a two-tiered government with a supreme council of state made up equally of whites and blacks under a white chairman and a black-dominated executive ministerial council, but with armed forces and police in white hands.

Concern Expressed

The emergency meeting of the Rhodesian Front executive—a grouping of all 50 members of the Rhodesian Front-dominated Parliament as well as regional officials—was called by chairman Des Frost, who last week expressed concern over government plans to amend race laws.

The controversial plan by Mr. Smith to scrap racist laws and practices has already been discussed by the parliamentary caucus. At their meeting last week 12 of the 50 Rhodesian Front members of Parliament dissented when Mr. Smith presented the new program.

But Mr. Smith himself is anxious to pursue his plan to help lend credence to his desire for an internal constitutional settlement with black leaders.

Richard Continues Tour

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Rhodesia conference chairman, Ivor Richard, will continue his tour of southern Africa this week-end without holding the meeting he sought earlier this week with South African Prime Minister John Vorster, the Foreign Office said today.

Egyptian Cabinet Bans Strikes and Demonstrations

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—The government last night banned demonstrations and strikes but said there would be no going back on political and economic liberalization measures introduced by President Anwar Sadat.

Officials said the decision was made after a Cabinet meeting that reviewed the internal situation after last week's riots against increases in prices for foods, fuel and other commodities.

Seventy-nine persons were killed and about 800 injured in the riots. The government rescinded the price increases.

In another move today, the government approved a pay increase for civil servants, workers in the public sector and banks. Pensions will also be raised. Although the officials gave no figures, semi-official newspapers said the pay increase would be 10 per cent.

Officials said the government had decided to give top priority to solving housing, transport and communications problems.

Owners whose property was damaged by rioters would be compensated, officials said.

Portuguese Reds Show Strength At Union Parley

LISBON, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Portugal's national trade union congress opened today with a major show of strength by the Communist-dominated labor confederation known as Inter sindical.

Despite a boycott by a group of government-backed unions, 1,066 delegates from 272 trade unions are attending the inter-sindical-sponsored congress. The delegates claim to represent 1.7 million workers, or 85 per cent of organized labor in Portugal. Two-thirds of the unions present are affiliates of Inter sindical.

Opening statements reflected the Communist-Inter sindical line strongly attacking the Socialist government's labor policy as favoring "a capitalist recovery" and demanding worker participation in economic policy-making.

All the trade unions agree that Portugal cannot afford the luxury of several labor confederations but, in fact, the labor movement is deeply split along political lines. The congress virtually concentrates the session since Socialist-inspired unions refused to attend.



MOMENT OF MEMORY—Some of the thousands of persons who attended a memorial service yesterday in Barcelona for the five victims of right-wing terrorists in Madrid. Ceremony was organized by Barcelona lawyers.

Including Possible Candidates

Opposition Says Mrs. Gandhi Is Keeping Thousands in Jail

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The opposition Janata party charged today that thousands of its sympathizers were still being held in jails, despite Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's announcement last week that normal political activities could be resumed.

Those held in the jails include a large number of people whom we are considering as candidates for the forthcoming election. But how can they run if they are not let out?" asked L. K. Advani, the general secretary of the party, which was

formed last week by the merger of four of the principal opposition parties.

Addressing a news conference, Mr. Advani and other party leaders said that they hoped to discuss the matter at a meeting with Mrs. Gandhi.

Parliamentary elections are to be held in March.

Mr. Advani, who was released from jail last week, estimated that there were 6,000 to 8,000 persons from various parties still in jail, despite the release of the most prominent antigovernment figures during the last month.

6 From Parliament

Among them, he said, are six members of Parliament and dozens of members of state legislatures.

The government, which has been announcing new releases daily, says it intends to release all political prisoners except economic offenders and members of banned organizations. The Janata party replies that some of the banned organizations, notably the militant Hindu Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, count many of its own supporters among their members, and so keeping the ban harms the campaign effort.

The party also protested what it said was "continued unfair coverage" of its campaign by the news media, notably by Samachar, the national news agency, despite the fact that last week of the formal government censorship that had been in effect since the imposition of emergency rule in June, 1975.

The government has also relaxed its ban on political meetings and the Janata party said it would test the new rules Sunday with a series of rallies in New Delhi and other cities. Through-out the 19-month emergency period, thousands of persons were imprisoned for staging political demonstrations or public meetings.

Sex Endorsed As Good Cure For Insomniacs

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).

—Try sex, a long walk, wearing socks in bed or drinking a little alcohol if you cannot sleep but avoid sleeping pills, a doctors' committee on habituate use advised yesterday.

The doctors' booklet, entitled "How Happy Are You in Bed?" says that sleeping pills decrease brain activity, so a person will not be kept awake by worries. They warned that the pills' effect can linger into the next day and make driving dangerous and said the pills are especially dangerous if mixed with alcohol.

The booklet suggests increasing tiredness by a long walk, keeping warm in bed and using earplugs to combat noise. It says that sex "can bring good, relaxed sleep afterward, but anxiety over performance is as sleep-destrorying as anxiety over sleep itself."

Vatican Bars Women Priests; Cites the Example of Jesus

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 27 (UPI).

—Pope Paul said today that women could never qualify as Roman Catholic priests because Jesus was a man and did not confer the priesthood on his own mother.

Vatican spokesmen, commenting on the papal document, said that it should not be taken to mean that women are considered inferior. They said that they did not expect the document to harm chances for Christian unity because, they said, "two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of Christians agree with the Roman Catholic ban on women priests."

"We can never ignore the fact that Christ is a man," the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith said in a document commissioned, revised and approved by the 79-year-old Pope Paul.

"When Christ's role in the Eucharist is to be expressed sacramentally, there would not be this natural resemblance which must exist between Christ and his minister if the role of Christ were not taken by a man," according to the statement.

Mary Not a Priest

The document quoted from 13th-century Pope Innocent III that, "although the blessed Virgin Mary surpassed in dignity and in excellence all the apostles, nevertheless it was not for her but to them that the Lord entrusted the keys to the kingdom of heaven."

The Rev. Louis Ligier, explaining the document at a news conference, said that it must be taken as committing the Roman Catholic Church for the future, not simply for the duration of the present pontificate.

"This must be considered by us today as an authentic document of the teaching authority. When the Catholic Church takes a position, it does so not only for the present but also for the future," Father Ligier said.

He said the fact that the document did not discuss the possibility of ordaining women as deacons—a lesser rank in the church—did not imply that the question was "open."

"It may be something for the day after tomorrow," he said. "For the time being, the question is not open."

Strongest Document

The document was the Pope's strongest pronouncement to date against the possibility of women ministers, which some other Christian churches have begun to accept or consider.

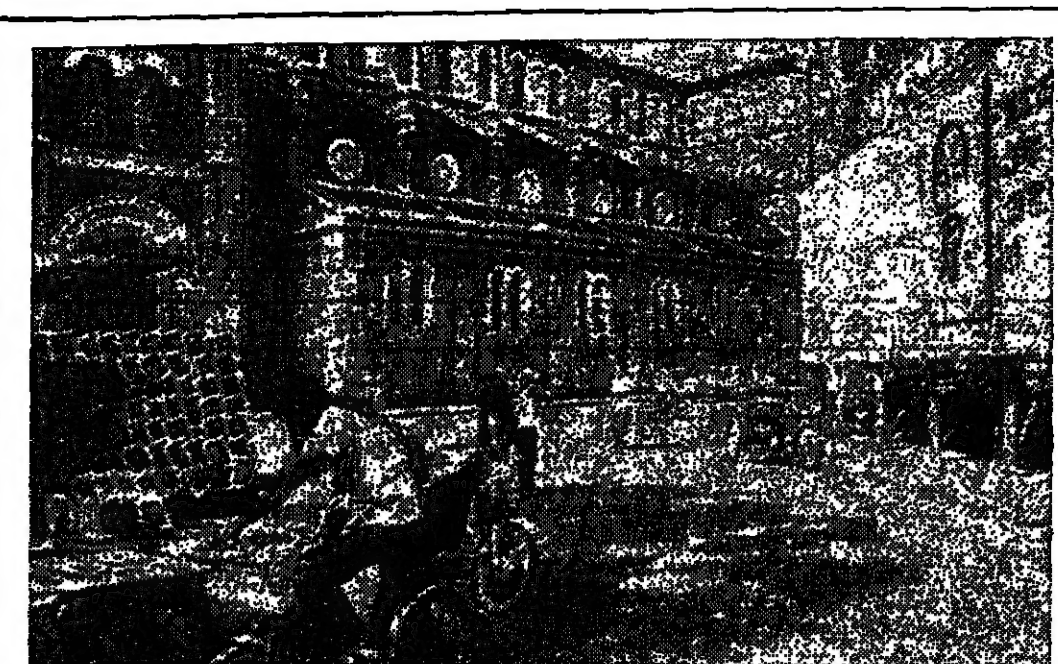
Women ministers were admitted to the Swedish Lutheran Church in 1968 and, since then, the U.S.

2 Are Indicted in U.S. As Spies for Moscow

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP).

—Two men charged with handling over secret U.S. defense information to Soviet agents were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury.

The 12-count indictment named Andrew Lee, 25, and Christopher Boyce, 23. Mr. Boyce allegedly stole documents from TRW, Inc., where he was employed as a security clerk. Mr. Lee acted as a courier and passed along the information to a Soviet Embassy attaché in Mexico City.



IN THE CITY OF THE SAME NAME—A large portrait of Ho Chi Minh, late leader of what became and then was North Vietnam, looks down on a square in Ho Chi Minh City, once known as Saigon. Photo was made by a Japanese visitor late last year. She said Ho Chi Minh, paintings of workers and exhortatory slogans had replaced most of the advertising billboards in former capital of South Vietnam.

Provocation of Israel Feared

U.S. Said to Warn Beirut on Troops in South

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The United States has advised Lebanon not to rush into sending troops of the Arab peace-keeping force closer to the northern border because the action might lead to Israeli military retaliation, Beirut newspapers said today.

One of the newspapers, As Safr, quoted "sources" at the U.S. Embassy here as saying, "The United States had advised Lebanon not to hurry into sending Arab deterrent forces to the south at the present time because this would provoke a reaction from the enemy and provide him with an excuse to enter Lebanese territory."

No immediate confirmation was available from the embassy but the reports followed a meeting yesterday between U.S. Charge d'Affaires George Lane and Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamel Assad on the issue.

In Tel Aviv, official sources said the Israeli government has demanded the pullout of Syrian forces from the vicinity of the southern Lebanese town of Nabatieh to defuse an "extremely serious" situation along the frontier.

The sources said Israel, using the United States as an intermediary, insisted on the withdrawal of up to 1,000 Syrian troops reported to be in the area of Nabatieh.

"The situation in southern Lebanon is of an extremely serious nature," an official source said. "Israel is alarmed by the deployment of the Syrian troops through the entry of Syrian troops."

"We are quite insistent that the Syrians move back," another official source said. "The small step-by-step advances of the Syrians have to stop."

In recent days, the peace-keeping force was reported to have extended its positions southward, sending some "symbolic" forces to Nabatieh, Aleyeh and Marjayoun, all roughly nine miles from the frontier.

However, reports from the area today said no troops had entered Marjayoun.

The daily Al Nahar reported earlier this week that on at least one occasion patrols from the new positions taken up by the peace-keeping troops had reached

Khiyam, a scant five miles from Israel. This report also was denied by travelers from the area.

Conservative Lebanese militia in the town of Kila, near Marjayoun, said they "would not allow one single soldier to cross the Litani River south." Both Marjayoun and Kila are to the south of the river, while Nabatieh and Aleyeh lie to the north of it.

A Western diplomat said that "we have no information that there are any troops south of the Litani River."

Since November, the United States has acted as an intermediary between Israel, Damascus and Beirut. U.S. diplomats said this was part of an effort to keep channels of communication open between the Middle Eastern capitals and "avoid misunderstandings" that could lead to an escalation of tension in the border area.

Hassan: Israel Stronger

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (AP).—Jordan's King Hussein says he has warned Egypt and Syria that military action now against Israel "could be disastrous."

"I think Israel now is stronger militarily than any time before," King Hussein told the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar. "It is stronger than the Arab states."

He said Syria, Jordan, Egypt and the Palestinian guerrillas should arm more and coordinate their efforts before moving against Israel.

Chirac Refuses to See Barre, Vows to Remain in Paris Race

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Gaufrin leader Jacques Chirac today refused a meeting with Prime Minister Raymond Barre to seek a solution to the growing crisis within the French political majority and said that he would not support the race for the mayoralty of Paris.

Mr. Chirac turned down the meeting requested yesterday by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to find a compromise candidate between Mr. Chirac and Michel d'Ornano, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's candidate for the post.

Mr. d'Ornano, following a meeting with Mr. Barre today, said that he would be willing to step aside for a compromise candidate.

If the government was treating today's developments in terms of a growing crisis, Mr. Chirac was not. In a long, calm, self-assured radio, he said that the March race for mayor was a perfect example of the kind of political priorities that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has advocated. He predicted that he would be elected by a large majority of Parisians and said that the race had nothing to do with his personal ambition. He said that nothing could make him withdraw now except for "serious and imperative reasons," which he did not spell out.

Situation Deplorable

Mr. Barre, who met for more than an hour with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, later said he "deplored" the situation in Paris. He indicated that Mr. Chirac, in a letter delivered to him today, had made his decision clear.

In his radio interview, Mr. Chirac said that he had every intention of staying as mayor for a full six years, if elected. He also agreed to withdraw before the second round if Mr. d'Ornano ran ahead of him on the first. Both rounds take place at the same time as other French municipal elections, in March.

Mr. Chirac's agreement to stay on for six years, which would mean until 1983, was seen as significant for many observers had predicted that Mr. Chirac would use the new post to challenge Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election of 1981. They also see him using the post to precipitate new national legislative elections, now scheduled for March, 1978, which, if won

by Mr. Chirac, would mean a second round of elections for the French government's majority.

The national airline, Air France, was paralyzed by a stoppage by ground and air crews. More than 90 per cent of airline employees went on strike and most flights were canceled.

State Employees Strike

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands of state employees—ranging from teachers to garbage men, mailmen, strike crews and customs officers—staged a 24-hour strike today to protest the French government's austerity plan.

About 50,000 demonstrators marched in Paris, carrying banners calling on the government to open negotiations for pay increases.

The national airline, Air France, was paralyzed by a stoppage by ground and air crews. More than 90 per cent of airline employees went on strike and most flights were canceled.

Payoffs in Tokyo Charged to Seoul

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—A former State Department specialist on Korean affairs said today that South Korean agents made cash payments to Japanese politicians in order to promote a favorable climate in Tokyo for the Seoul government's political interests.

Donald Ranard, head of the department's Office of Korean Affairs from 1970 to 1974, said in an interview that the Korean payoffs went to members of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party.

Allegations of widespread influence-peddling activities by Korean agents in the United States are now the target of investigations by a congressional committee and the Justice Department.

formation open between the Middle Eastern capitals and "avoid misunderstandings" that could lead to an escalation of tension in the border area.

Hassan: Israel Stronger

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (AP).—Jordan's King Hussein says he has warned Egypt and Syria that military action now against Israel "could be disastrous."

"I think Israel now is stronger militarily than any time before," King Hussein told the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar. "It is stronger than the Arab states."

He said Syria, Jordan, Egypt and the Palestinian guerrillas should arm more and coordinate their efforts before moving against Israel.

State Employees Strike

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands of state employees—ranging from teachers to garbage men, mailmen, strike crews and customs officers—staged a 24-hour strike today to protest the French government's austerity plan.

About 50,000 demonstrators marched in Paris, carrying banners calling on the government to open negotiations for pay increases.

The national airline, Air France, was paralyzed by a stoppage by ground and air crews. More than 90 per cent of airline employees went on strike and most flights were canceled.

State Employees Strike

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands of state employees—ranging from teachers to garbage men, mailmen, strike crews and customs officers—staged a 24-hour strike today to protest the French government's austerity plan.

About 50,000 demonstrators marched in Paris, carrying banners calling on the government to open negotiations for pay increases.

The national airline, Air France, was paralyzed by a stoppage by ground and air crews. More than 90 per cent of airline employees went on strike and most flights were canceled.

State Employees Strike

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands of state employees—ranging from teachers to garbage men, mailmen, strike crews and customs officers—staged a 24-hour strike today to protest the French government's austerity plan.

About 50,000 demonstrators marched in Paris, carrying banners calling on the government to open negotiations for pay increases.

The national airline, Air France, was paralyzed by a stoppage by ground and air crews. More than 90 per cent of airline employees went on strike and most flights were canceled.

State Employees Strike

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands of state employees—ranging from teachers to garbage men, mailmen, strike crews and customs officers—staged a 24-hour strike today to protest the French government's austerity plan.

About 50,000 demonstrators marched in Paris, carrying banners calling on the government to open negotiations for pay increases.

The national airline, Air France, was paralyzed by a stoppage by ground and air crews. More than 90 per cent of airline employees went on strike and most flights were canceled.

State Employees Strike

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands of state employees—ranging from teachers to garbage men, mailmen, strike crews and customs officers—staged a 24-hour strike today to protest the French government's austerity plan.

About 50,000 demonstrators marched in Paris, carrying banners calling on the government to open negotiations for pay increases.

The national airline, Air France, was paralyzed by a stoppage by ground and air crews. More than 90 per cent of airline employees went on strike and most flights were canceled.

Makarios, Denktash Meet on Cyprus Note a Small Gain on Land Issue

NICOSIA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Makarios, leader of the Greek-Cypriot community, and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash met for almost three hours today in Cyprus's first Greek-Turkish peace talks since formal negotiations broke down last May.

Both Mr. Denktash and Archbishop Makarios called the meeting "a breakthrough." "It proved that we can talk," Mr. Denktash said.

But Archbishop Makarios cautioned that there was little actual progress on issues. "There is still quite a lot of distance between us," he said.

Archbishop Makarios said after the conference, held at the United Nations peace force's headquarters here, that Mr. Denktash offered to give up a "negotiable" amount of Turkish-occupied land as part of a permanent settlement on the divided island.

He added that the Turkish-Cypriot's offer to give up 204 square miles of Turkish-held territory—about 6 per cent of the island's total area—was too low. "Denktash mentioned 23.8 per cent [of the island], slightly less than the Turks hold now, the archbishop said at a news conference. "He said his offer was negotiable."

He said that territory should be distributed according to population ratios—about 20 per cent Turkish and 80 per cent Greek. The Turks now hold 38.5 per cent of the island's area.

Western diplomats said that Mr. Denktash's offer was in line with previous Turkish concession proposals. "As far as we can tell, Makarios can't possibly accept an offer that leaves the Turks with more than 30 per cent," a diplomat said. "What is most interesting is that Denktash said he was willing to negotiate another figure."

Archbishop Makarios announced that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will come to Cyprus on Feb. 12, apparently to help arrange a new round of formal negotiations.

Spanish representative Xavier Pons de Querol of Peru helped arrange the talks in weeks of diplomatic shuffling between the Turkish and Greek-Cypriot sides, and presided over the meeting, a UN spokesman said.

Asked whether he stood by earlier statements that the Turkish-Cypriotes would not give up any territory for a settlement, Mr. Denktash appeared to leave the question open. "Leave this question for us to discuss, please," he told the Turkish news agency.

The two leaders had not met since 1963, when Mr. Denktash and other Turkish-Cypriot ministers walked out of the island's joint government to protest Greek-Cypriot attacks on Turkish villages.

The conflict between the communities simmered until 1974 when Greek-Cypriot extremists and Greek Army troops staged a coup against Archbishop Makarios in a bid to join Cyprus Greece. Turkey responded by invading the north of the island, settling almost 40 per cent of territory.

Prague Reportedly Summons 4 To Visa Office as Ouster Step

PRAGUE, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Four leading dissidents have been told to report to the Prague passport and visa office tomorrow in what appeared to be a step toward their expulsion from Czechoslovakia, reliable sources said here tonight.

The sources identified the four as Zdenek Mlynar, and Milan Roucha, former high officials of the Communist party, former President member Frantisek Kriegel and playwright Pavel Kohout.

But both Mr. Roucha and Mr. Kohout said tonight that they would resist expulsion and the other two were expected to react similarly.

Austrian government officials said earlier that Czechoslovak authorities had sought official assurances that Austria would grant asylum to eight dissidents.

The four said to have been asked to appear at the visa office tomorrow were among the eight. They have been actively campaigning for the Charter 77 civil rights manifesto, circulated here earlier this month.

Mr. Roucha, former head of the Communist party's Higher Education College, said tonight, "I have no intention of being sent away from here."

Mr. Kohout said: "I want to declare, and I am sure this is valid not only for me and my wife, that we do not want and shall not leave Czechoslovakia voluntarily."

The four other dissidents whose names were said to be on the list submitted by the Czechoslovak ambassador to Austria were former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, writer Ludvik Vaculik, former journalist Jiri Lederer and playwright Vlastislav Havel.

Prague Is Warned by Kreisky Against Ouster of Dissident

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky warned Czechoslovakia today that a forcible expulsion of political dissidents by Prague could seriously endanger this year's second-stage European security and cooperation conference in Belgrade.

Mr. Kreisky told newsmen in his Chancellery office: "If dissidents are expelled from their own country just because they are uncomfortable to their government, this would seriously endanger the Belgrade conference."

The Chancellor said that such expulsions would be blatant infringements of human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreement, a 35-nation accord on European security and cooperation.

A government source reflected here before it takes steps of this sort because it is in contradiction with Basket Three of the Helsinki agreement, and governments will be judged according to how conditions of this [human rights] basket are fulfilled," he said.

Mr. Kreisky issued his warning as speculation grew that Czechoslovakia might try to expel leaders of a human-rights group now facing a major government crackdown in Prague. Four dissidents have been arrested.

Mr. Kreisky emphasized that Austria was ready to grant asylum only when the individuals involved had clearly requested it. "We would not understand if it was considered in Prague that people should be deprived of citizenship because of their political convictions," the Chancellor said.

Such action would provide a "most decided protest" from Austria, he said.

An indication that dissidents might be deported was given by the Czechoslovak ambassador in Vienna, Karel Komarek, when he asked the Austrian government this week whether it was prepared to grant political asylum to eight persons (two now imprisoned).

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Mr. Komarek received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Komarek sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black supporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to

Schmidt Conferring With U.S. On Revising Brazil Atom Pact

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has begun talks with the new U.S. administration on ways to modify a controversial West German treaty to supply Brazil with nuclear technology, according to U.S. and West German officials.

They said that, in four hours of discussions Tuesday, Vice-President Mondale persuaded the West German leader that President Carter was unambiguously opposed to the treaty as it now stands and Mr. Schmidt agreed to continue to explore ways of changing it.

On Jan. 10, Mr. Schmidt sent a Foreign Ministry official, Peter Hermes, to Washington when it was clear that Mr. Carter meant to follow through on his campaign pledge to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. Mr. Hermes was reported to have met then with Cyrus Vance, now secretary of state. Mr. Hermes will go to Washington again next week to continue the discussions.

Divisive Issue
The nuclear treaty, signed in 1975 by West Germany and Brazil, has become one of the most divisive issues in West German-U.S. relations. It would bring West German industry more than \$4 billion in orders for eight nuclear power plants by 1990. Mr. Carter opposed provisions under which Brazil would get uranium enrichment facilities and a plant for reprocessing spent reactor fuel. Such technology yields weapons-grade plutonium and U-235 for bombs.

Brazil has not signed the 1970 international treaty to curb the spread of nuclear weapons but it agreed to fight control and supervision by the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, of the sensitive equipment it would receive from West Germany.

Mr. Hermes, who helped negotiate the Brazilian treaty, is now in Latin America. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Brazil was not on his itinerary.

W. German Economy

According to U.S. and West German participants in the talks, the Chancellor was eager to get relations with the Carter administration off to a good start, even though he knew that Mr. Mondale would be asking him to amend the Brazilian treaty and to take stronger measures to stimulate the West German economy.

In a news conference Tuesday, the two men said they would not

go into detail on the nuclear issue because it involved sensitive problems. Mr. Schmidt said West Germany would fulfill its treaty commitments, including those with Brazil, but added, "This does not rule out that in the future additional contractual obligations in this area will be assumed."

Brazil Asserts Confidence
BRASILIA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Brazil today reaffirmed its belief that West Germany will keep to its agreement and refused comment on reports that Brazil was ready to negotiate further safeguards.

Spokesmen for the Foreign Ministry continued the policy of not commenting on reports that Mr. Mondale pressured West Germany to drop or modify the deal, claiming, "We can't comment on something we haven't received yet. We still don't know what was said, and we have received nothing official on the matter."

The spokesmen referred reporters to the latest statement on the subject by Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, who said, "Brazil has what is most important in this case, the word of the German government."

The officials refused comment on reports in newspapers that the government was willing to "negotiate additional safeguards for the agreement" and that the government "will not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty nor will it accept any fundamental changes" in the West German nuclear agreement.

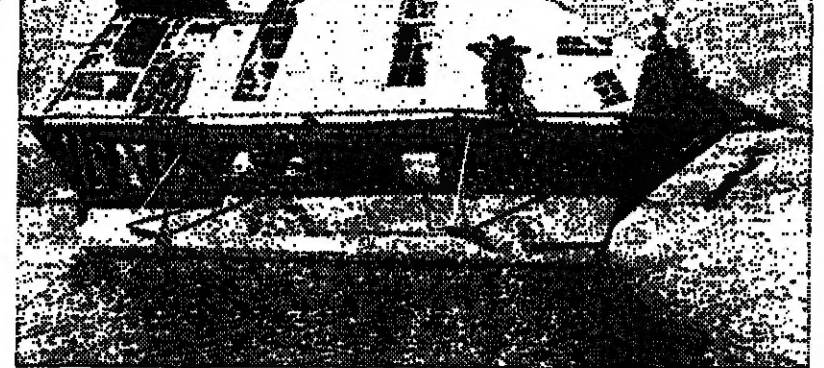
Carter Aide Says Missile Reduction Would Have to Be Mutual, Balanced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Carter has ordered wide-ranging studies on a reduction of the U.S. military arsenal but "any reduction would have to be accompanied by mutual and balanced" cuts by the Soviet Union, his chief spokesman said today.

Press Secretary Jody Powell at the same time labeled as incorrect a report (NYT, Jan. 27) that Mr. Carter had called for immediate studies looking toward reduction of the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal by about 75 percent, to between 200 and 250 missiles.

Mr. Powell said Mr. Carter "has an interest in reduction of arms, to zero, but does not expect it

WAVE MAKER
—Even in Sausalito, the San Francisco Bay town where houseboats are legion, this creation caused a stir. Owner artist David Brooks built the plywood structure on a surplus U.S. Navy utility boat.



Curbing Idealism for Demands of Realism

Carter Shifts, Backs 2 Limited A-Test Pacts

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—President Carter's weekend stand in favor of halting all nuclear testing has already begun to bend to the realities of hard bargaining in the nuclear age. The administration declared its support yesterday for two pending U.S.-Soviet treaties that would permit the continuation of limited underground nuclear blasts.

In the presidential campaign, Mr. Carter had criticized one of the treaties as "wholly inadequate" and labeled the other "dangerous." But State Department spokesman Frederick Brown yesterday described the two controversial treaties as "way stations" for "movements toward the ultimate objectives" of Mr. Carter.

Study of Total Ban
A special study has now been ordered by the White House, through the National Security Council, to work out U.S. strategy for negotiating a total underground test-ban pact with the Soviet Union. The Carter administration has decided to attempt, simultaneously, to get the Senate to ratify the two pending treaties.

The new study on nuclear testing is the 18th in a series of special reports, described as presidential review memoranda, ordered by the Carter administration on major international issues.

The treaties, which have languished in the Senate for months, while surrounded by controversy, limit underground nuclear weapons tests and so-called peaceful explosions of nuclear devices for civilian purposes.

What the President said in his Sunday interview on seeking an early end to all nuclear testing, Mr. Brown said, was an objective. What is involved now, Mr. Brown said, is Senate consideration of two treaties "which are a step in the direction in which the President has clearly indicated he wants to go."

Critics are divided, however, on whether the two treaties are steps in the right direction or worse than no agreement at all. Mr. Carter appeared to share the latter viewpoint during the campaign.

During the election campaign, Mr. Carter said, "The so-called threshold [weapons] test-ban treaty represents a wholly inadequate step beyond the limited test ban of 13 years ago."

The so-called "on-site" inspection provisions of the peaceful nuclear explosions (PNE) agreement signed recently may be a concession in Soviet eyes but, contrary to [Ford] administration claims, they are no compensation for the PNE agreement's dangerous legitimizing of peaceful nuclear explosions, which are indistinguishable from bombs.

Nevertheless, the State Department said yesterday: "The administration wants Congress to consider and approve the two test treaties currently before it as steps to an overall ban on nuclear tests."

The pending U.S.-Soviet treaties are an attempt at further

limitation. They would ban nuclear blasts bigger than 150 kilotons, or the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT. In order to distinguish between weapons tests and "peaceful" tests, the second of the new treaties permits inspectors to visit, under certain restrictions, the sites of blasts that do not involve weapons. This procedure, which required two years to negotiate, was hailed by the Ford administration as a major breakthrough.

Critics in the U.S. arms-control community raised two basic objections, which Mr. Carter also made in his election campaign. They criticized the 150-kiloton limit as too high and charged that formalizing "peaceful" nuclear explosions was a step backward in the arms race, because non-nuclear nations could acquire a weapons capability under the guise of a "peaceful program."

During the election campaign, Mr. Carter said, "The so-called threshold [weapons] test-ban treaty represents a wholly inadequate step beyond the limited test ban of 13 years ago."

The so-called "on-site" inspection provisions of the peaceful nuclear explosions (PNE) agreement signed recently may be a concession in Soviet eyes but, contrary to [Ford] administration claims, they are no compensation for the PNE agreement's dangerous legitimizing of peaceful nuclear explosions, which are indistinguishable from bombs.

Nevertheless, the State Department said yesterday: "The administration wants Congress to consider and approve the two test treaties currently before it as steps to an overall ban on nuclear tests."

Brown Sees Time for New SALT Accord Before October End Of First Agreement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown said yesterday that "there are reasonable prospects" for a new U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty before the current pact expires in October.

"I don't think we should make too much of an arbitrary deadline," Mr. Brown said at his first Pentagon news conference since being sworn in last Friday.

The secretary, who helped negotiate the current arms-limitation accord, signed in 1972, said that the October expiration date is far enough away to permit "a determined attempt to get an agreement which would be equitable."

He also said that there is enough time left "so that I don't think we have to be pushed into making all the proposals or a disproportionate number of the concessions."

One of Mr. Brown's proposals on military matters at home is that the Army eliminate two regular infantry brigades and prepare National Guard or Reserve forces as replacements. He says the change could cut about \$67 million from next year's Pentagon budget.

The proposal is one of 33 that Mr. Brown has made to Army, Navy and Air Force officials so that, he says, the Pentagon can trim about \$2.8 billion from the Ford administration's proposed defense budget of \$123 billion for fiscal 1978.

Mr. Brown has asked the services for comment on the economy measures before he makes a final decision on them.

Mr. Brown emphasized yesterday that his decisions on the pace and future of new weapons programs will take into account their effects on the SALT negotiations. But he said: "I should make it clear that that is not going to be the only, or even necessarily the principal, determinant."

Trudeau Says Levesque Talk Reveals 'Danger' to Canada

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Like many other Canadians, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau reacted sharply to the remark of Premier René Levesque in New York Tuesday night, that independence for the French-speaking province of Quebec was inevitable.

"I am glad that the speech of Mr. Levesque made all Canada realize we are in certain danger," Mr. Trudeau said yesterday in Parliament. The Quebec leader's speech was broadcast by national television.

At a news conference later, the Prime Minister said that all of the reforms outlined by Mr. Levesque in a speech before the Economic Club of New York could be accomplished within the Canadian Confederation.

"His whole program to improve the situation in Quebec, from the legal administrative point of view, all can be done within the present constitution," Mr. Trudeau said.

"We will cooperate with him," he said. "But, when he said he was elected to take Quebec out of Canada, I would say that that was false. He himself did not run the campaign on that issue."

Mr. Trudeau said, alluding to the landslide victory of the Parti Québécois in the provincial election Nov. 15 that brought Mr. Levesque to power.

Urges Investment
Mr. Trudeau urged Americans to continue investing in Quebec and Canada, "because independence isn't going to happen."

The depth of French-Canadian emotion on the issue was underscored by a newspaper report yesterday of an outburst against Governor-General Jules Lévesque, also a French-Canadian, at a concert in Ottawa. News of the incident had not been published before, although it happened Saturday night.

Members of the audience told reporters that a number of persons at the concert by Monique Leyrac, a French-Canadian singer from Quebec, remained seated when the Governor-General and his wife entered the royal box at the Opera Theater of the National Arts Center and booed when the orchestra played the customary vice-regal salute, consisting of portions of "God Save the Queen" and the national anthem, "O Canada."

According to the account, Miss Leyrac received the loudest applause of the evening when she sang a political song, "Angry Alouette," extolling the Quebec independence movement.

Canadian Dollar Hit
MONTREAL, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Canadian dollar, stocks of companies with major stakes in Quebec's asbestos industry and Quebec-connected bond issues all slumped yesterday in response to Premier Levesque's speech to the Economic Club of New York. The Canadian dollar dropped to 98.25 U.S. cents from 98.65 cents Tuesday.

99 Whooping Cranes
REGINA, Canada, Jan. 27 (AP).—The world's whooping crane population has reached a high of 99 birds, the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History reported today.

DON'T FORGET

NOBODY
IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR BOX BOTTOM
TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
MICHEL SWISS
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
76 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS
Phone: 251.71.71

KLM. The people who turn your transit into a treat.

If you're changing planes during your intercontinental trip, change at Amsterdam Airport.

You'll find KLM's homebase knows how to make a transit passenger feel right at home.

And: Amsterdam is the centre of KLM's worldwide network with frequent, wide-body flights to 70 countries on all continents. KLM goes to 40 destinations in Europe alone.

The stream-lined transit passenger.

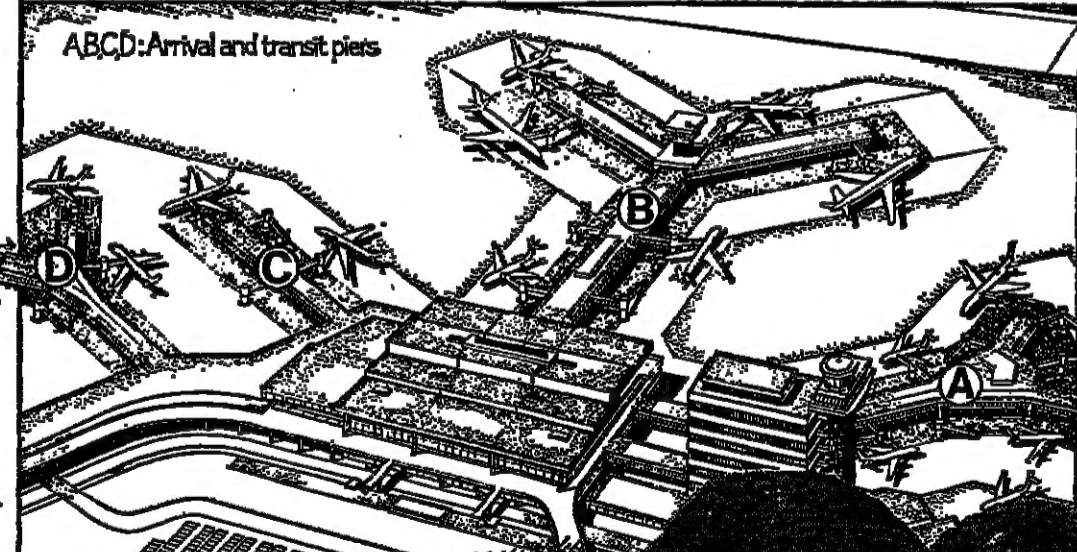
The moment you land, aviobridges connect your plane directly to the terminal. Moving sidewalks do your walking for you. Your luggage is transferred automatically. And you check in for your connecting flight right at your arrival pier.

Everything you need is in one terminal, under one roof.

Discover a tax-free department store while you're waiting.

Amsterdam Airport has over 50 shops loaded with duty-free bargains.

Cameras, perfumes, hi-fi, televisions, watches, drinks, cigarettes. Even diamonds. It's like a duty-free department store.



And if you're in a hurry there's a handy little branch shop in the piers. No other airport in Europe has a tax-free centre like this.

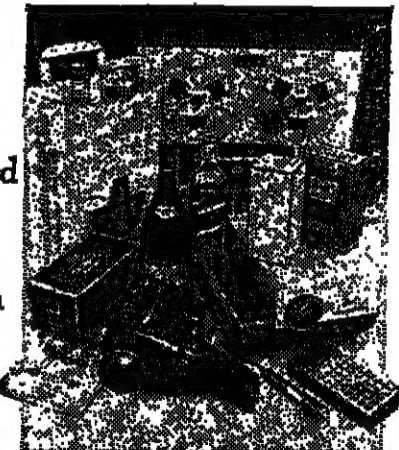
Can you think of a better time to take a shower?

Take one of the airport hotel rooms. Take a shower.

Have a nap; you can even have a haircut.

If you want someone to mind the baby while you enjoy a five-course meal, the nursery will be delighted to help out.

If you want to transact a little business, there are conference rooms with lunch and dinner facilities.



And a business corner you can use as a temporary office.

And there's a lot more you can do at Amsterdam Airport. Try it. And your ideas about changing planes will never be the same again.



KLM

The reliable airline of those surprising Dutch.



NOT SO THIN ICE—Brave souls walking across frozen Chesapeake Bay near Baltimore. The ice is 18 to 24 inches thick, but bubbles form unseen weak spots.

In 2d Plea to Public on Fuel Use

Carter Tests Personal Leadership

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—In renewing yesterday a plea for the public to accept discomfort and chilly rooms by conserving heating fuel, President Carter was embarking on an early test of his personal leadership.

It was a test that conformed to his own views of the presidency. Repeatedly in his long political campaign he had said that only the president could speak for the government "with a clear and simple voice" and that, "in the absence of presidential leadership, there is no leadership."

Mr. Carter transmitted to Congress yesterday a complex piece of legislation—the emergency natural gas bill—in which he proposed legal measures that could help ease the gas shortage that has crippled some industries and shut off gas to some homes during a prolonged cold wave. But his call for voluntary public restraint in fuel consumption was, in fact, the most important single component of his program for dealing with the emergency.

Mr. Carter personally presented his views in a crowded White House press room yesterday so that his remarks on the energy crisis could be recorded for television and achieve greater impact in newspapers.

Severity of Emergency

"The severity of the present emergency will be significantly reduced if Americans respond to my request of Jan. 21 to turn down their thermostats to 65 degrees in the daytime and lower at night," the President said. He added: "Half the shortage (of natural gas) can be made up through such action, thereby decreasing unemployment and reducing the possibility that some American homes might be completely without heat this winter."

James Schlesinger, the President's energy adviser, later said that the administration was as yet unsure of the effect of the original appeal by Mr. Carter last Friday, which took the form of a written statement urging a reduction in home temperatures, but he said that the White House was gathering data.

Like the President, Mr. Schlesinger stressed that the emergency legislation would fall short of alleviating the problem unless there was stringent public conservation of fuel.

Mr. Carter sent telegrams to state governors, urging them to join with him in exhorting citizens to turn down thermostats and to conserve fuel. If the President's appeals are not effective, he will probably intensify them, an informed source said.

In another symbolic demonstration of the style, and perhaps the substance, of the new administration, Mr. Carter looked on yesterday as Attorney General Griffin Bell opened the huge steel doors of the main entrance of the Department of Justice. The doors had been closed and locked at the time of anti-war demonstrations during the presidency of Richard Nixon, and Mr. Carter said: "I don't doubt the need for it at the time."

"A few minutes ago Griffin Bell opened those doors," Mr. Carter added. "They are going to be kept open."

The President was speaking at the swearing-in ceremony of Mr. Bell, the most controversial of his Cabinet appointments. The former federal judge, 58, was

17 Europe Nations In Pact on Terror

STRASBOURG, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of 17 West European countries today signed a treaty, committing their governments to try suspected terrorists or extradite them to the country where they committed their acts.

France, which caused an international outcry when it released Palestinian guerrilla chief Abou Daoud earlier this month, signed the convention but said it would not ratify it until the nine-nation European Economic Community had worked out its own anti-terrorism agreement.

The ministers of all 19 member countries of the Council of Europe except Ireland and Malta signed the convention. Sources said Ireland had constitutional problems with the convention and Malta gave no reason for failing to sign it.

confirmed yesterday by the Senate on a vote of 75 to 21.

Mr. Carter joked that by getting 75 per cent of the Senate votes, Mr. Bell had considerably surpassed Mr. Carter's victory margin in the presidential election.

Mr. Carter also met yesterday with the two top officials of the AFL-CIO—George Meany, the labor federation president, and Lane Kirkland, its secretary-treasurer.

The White House released no official account of the hour-long breakfast meeting but a source suggested that the labor leaders

A Ruffled Sen. Byrd Predicts Some Carter-Congress 'Spats'

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Sen. Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, sent a message of discontent to President Carter yesterday, signaling the first suggestion of strained relations between the White House and congressional Democratic leaders.

The West Virginia Democrat complained to newsmen that his advice had never been sought by Mr. Carter, although in several instances it would have been in the President's best interest to do so.

He also warned that as "a fact of life," and not because of bruised feelings or ineptitude, "we'll see some slowing down when legislation hits the FBI."

Sen. Byrd, speaking freely, was nevertheless optimistic that the President could benefit from "a process of learning" and develop a good working relationship with the Congress.

"The honeymoon will last for eight years but there'll be some pretty serious spats along the way," he told a breakfast meeting of 26 political reporters.

The senator's complaint is one

Senate Criticizes France Obliquely In Daoud Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Senate approved a delicately worded resolution yesterday criticizing the French government for releasing Abou Daoud, a known terrorist who is accused of planning the murder of Olympic athletes at Munich in 1972.

At the urging of several senators, the Foreign Relations Committee staff was directed to inform Vice-President Mondale of the action so he can advise French leaders in Paris this week.

The resolution, adopted 93-0, was much weaker than a version which was withdrawn after vigorous objections from the French government. In fact, the key paragraph in the "sense of the Senate" resolution dealing with Mr. Daoud's release never mentions France.

It states that it is the sense of the Senate that the release of Abou Daoud, a known terrorist who is accused of planning the murder of Olympic athletes in Munich in 1972, is harmful to the efforts of the community of nations to stamp out international terrorism.

The second section reads: "It is further the sense of the Senate that the United States should consult promptly with France and other friendly nations to seek ways to prevent a recurrence of a situation in which a terrorist leader is released from detention without facing pending criminal charges in a court of law."

Richardson Is Chosen To Be a Roving Envoy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—President Carter said this week that he is nominating Elliott Richardson as ambassador at large and as special envoy to the UN's Law-of-the-Sea Conference, which has been meeting intermittently for several years and is to resume in May in New York.

Mr. Richardson most recently served as secretary of commerce after a period as former President Gerald Ford's ambassador to Britain. Earlier he had held several government posts in Washington, among them that of attorney general for President Richard Nixon.

Richardson is chosen to be a roving envoy

Richardson is chosen to be a roving envoy

Richardson is chosen to be a roving envoy

Richardson is chosen to be a roving envoy

Richardson is chosen to be a roving envoy

Richardson is chosen to be a roving envoy

Richardson is chosen to be a roving envoy

raised their publicly expressed

disapproval of the size and character of Mr. Carter's \$30-billion, two-year program to stimulate the economy. The labor

leaders have called for a one-year program costing about \$30 billion and concentrating more on direct job creation than on tax rebates and tax reductions.

Mr. Kirkland had said yesterday that "the bold words of last fall have given way to hesitant, timid programs" and that "the pledges to put America back to work are being revised, rethought, reconsidered and retailed."

Student activists interviewed here and in Cape Town admit that they have lost the first round to the white police who have killed, arrested, beaten and forced into exile thousands of young blacks over the last seven months.

But these activists—who seem moderate in their views now but who are becoming increasingly radicalized, anti-white and anti-Western as the conflict sharpens—assert that they will continue the struggle, which they say, eventually means armed conflict with whites who refuse to grant blacks real equality.

At the beginning of the decade, such talk would have been dismissed as hopeless, irrational bravado. Even today, the odds against a black population that is barred from obtaining arms still seem enormous.

Ours Weaknesses

In addition to the white power structure, they confront the weaknesses and divisions in their own community. Each morning, as Thando Tiro pounds bricks, 350,000 black workers crowd into 11-car red trains that shuttle between the mines and Johannesburg, to go to their jobs in white-owned factories or businesses, to shop at white-owned stores, to scavenge white-owned newspapers that report to blacks about themselves and to be hustled into court and jailed if they do not promptly display a white-issued "passbook" if a white policeman asks them for it.

Until June, South Africa's 18 million blacks appeared to be a divided, demoralized majority, prepared according to cynics, to let the United Nations worry about their freedoms while they worried about getting a new radio.

Their political organizations wiped out in the repression that followed the shootings at Sharpeville in 1960, their communities riddled with police informers and black leaders in jail, in exile or banned from public statements and gatherings, the blacks appeared at the beginning of the decade to be sunk into an acquiescent silence that one liberal called "the peace of a cemetery."

The student impulse—and in the beginning it appears to have been little more than that—to rebel against white power by marching into police bullets was quickly transformed into a campaign against the older generation's meek acceptance of domination by 4.3 million whites.

As the white administration withdrew from Soweto and other black and mixed-race townships around the country to escape black rage, the students took effective control of the towns away from government-sanctioned black teachers, city councilmen and functionaries.

New Contacts

They established networks of information between schools, reaching out into the countryside, and in recent weeks with eerie African political groups banded here after Sharpeville.

They are actively struggling with the white government for the allegiance of their elders by preaching a skill-developing political philosophy of black consciousness, a racial pride and renunciation of white control.

They have succeeded in shaming and persuading a small but influential segment of the older generation into action.

"Our parents always said our only choice was suicide or their kind of surrender," said Thando Tiro—a pseudonym for a student who is one of the original 100 members of the Soweto student representatives' council and who is in hiding from the police. "But we will find something else."

"I am more educated than my father," Thando said. "He looks

down, saying the problem has now reached Cabinet level, where decisions regarding the nonrecognition of schools.

Last week the Catholic Church enrolled a number of blacks in several of its 171 schools in defiance of laws that prohibit blacks from attending white schools.

After those schools opened to all races, two provincial government officials said the schools would be deregistered and parents who continued to send their children to unregistered schools would be prosecuted.

The officials have since backed down, saying the problem has now reached Cabinet level, where decisions regarding the nonrecognition of schools.

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The U.S. Navy has sent an all-nuclear-powered aircraft carrier task force into the Indian Ocean for the first time in nearly 12 years.

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

South Africa: The Divided House

Young Black Power Leads the Battle Against Apartheid

By Jim Hoagland

Fourth in a Series

SOwETO, South Africa (UPI).—Black power stalks across Soweto on young, muscular legs as the sun begins to climb above the gold-veined roof of one that crests between Johannesburg and this segregated housing compound.

Thando Tiro pauses briefly at a pile of rubble that was an administration center for the white government before high school students smashed the building seven months ago. The diminutive black youth lifts two bricks from the jumbled heap and methodically pounds them to pieces.

"It just makes you feel good, that's all," he explains later. "They have taken so much away from us that to hit anything that is theirs is good. We are not their slaves any more."

Black power, South African style, is still a tentative, angry and young experience. So far it has proved to be no match for the guns and economic pressures that the white power structure uses in an effort to destroy it. In politics here, black is still more dangerous than beautiful.

Passivity Is Gone

But it is no longer passive, as it had been for 16 years. A spontaneous student rebellion against school conditions has

sparked a wider psychological revolt within the black majority against the labels and status of inferiority pinned to blacks for more than a century.

An educated new generation, with aid from some of its elders, is redefining "blackness" and its position in this segregated society. Racial pride and consciousness are being forged out of the white ideology that was intended to destroy them and out of the sudden coming to power of black governments on South Africa's borders.

Student activists interviewed here and in Cape Town admit that they have lost the first round to the white police who have killed, arrested, beaten and forced into exile thousands of young blacks over the last seven months.

But these activists—who seem moderate in their views now but who are becoming increasingly radicalized, anti-white and anti-Western as the conflict sharpens—assert that they will continue the struggle, which they say, eventually means armed conflict with whites who refuse to grant blacks real equality.

At the beginning of the decade, such talk would have been dismissed as hopeless, irrational bravado. Even today, the odds against a black population that is barred from obtaining arms still seem enormous.

Ours Weaknesses

In addition to the white power structure, they confront the weaknesses and divisions in their own community. Each morning, as Thando Tiro pounds bricks, 350,000 black workers crowd into 11-car red trains that shuttle between the mines and Johannesburg, to go to their jobs in white-owned factories or businesses, to shop at white-owned stores, to scavenge white-owned newspapers that report to blacks about themselves and to be hustled into court and jailed if they do not promptly display a white-issued "passbook" if a white policeman asks them for it.

Until June, South Africa's 18 million blacks appeared to be a divided, demoralized majority, prepared according to cynics, to let the United Nations worry about their freedoms while they worried about getting a new radio.

Their political organizations wiped out in the repression that followed the shootings at Sharpeville in 1960, their communities riddled with police informers and black leaders in jail, in exile or banned from public statements and gatherings, the blacks appeared at the beginning of the decade to be sunk into an acquiescent silence that one liberal called "the peace of a cemetery."

The student impulse—and in the beginning it appears to have been little more than that—to rebel against white power by marching into police bullets was quickly transformed into a campaign against the older generation's meek acceptance of domination by 4.3 million whites.

As the white administration withdrew from Soweto and other black and mixed-race townships around the country to escape black rage, the students took effective control of the towns away from government-sanctioned black teachers, city councilmen and functionaries.

New Contacts

They established networks of information between schools, reaching out into the countryside, and in recent weeks with eerie African political groups banded here after Sharpeville.

They are actively struggling with the white government for the allegiance of their elders by preaching a skill-developing political philosophy of black consciousness, a racial pride and renunciation of white control.

They have succeeded in shaming and persuading a small but influential segment of the older generation into action.

"Our parents always said our only choice was suicide or their kind of surrender," said Thando Tiro—a pseudonym for a student who is one of the original 100 members of the Soweto student representatives' council and who is in hiding from the police. "But we will find something else."

"I am more educated than my father," Thando said. "He looks

down, saying the problem has now reached Cabinet level, where decisions regarding the nonrecognition of schools.

Last week the Catholic Church enrolled a number of blacks in several of its 171 schools in defiance of laws that prohibit blacks from attending white schools.

After those schools opened to all races, two provincial government officials said the schools would be deregistered and parents who continued to send their children to unregistered schools would be prosecuted.

The officials have since backed down, saying the problem has now reached Cabinet level, where decisions regarding the nonrecognition of schools.

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The U.S. Navy has sent an all-nuclear-powered aircraft carrier task force into the Indian Ocean for the first time in nearly 12 years.

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

U.S. Indian Ocean Move



LAST JUNE—Rioting black students running from police gunfire early in the rioting in Soweto last summer. Young students—many only teen-agers—were in the forefront of the protests, which began over compulsory teaching of Afrikaans in the black schools.

He is learning that letting the white man define you as a "non-white" makes you a servant. We will not paint ourselves to please the white man."

The students—a term that includes many 18, 20 and 21-year-olds and older persons in a country where poverty and crowded schools make late graduation from high school common—have shown rare courage and unity in the intermittent but bloody confrontations of the last seven months.

Of the first 1,200 persons arrested, killed or hospitalized in the first week of rioting, 44 per cent were below 16 years of age, and another 50 per cent were between 17 and 23. There are 170,000 schoolchildren in Soweto, which has a total population of 1 million—32 per cent under the age of 25.

Forced Participation

The confrontations have forced blacks to step forward to bury their dead, care for families, seek lawyers for riot cases and make public statements that call for urgent changes to prevent yet more bloodshed—statements that often land these older blacks in jail and reinforce their militant feelings.

The disturbances and harsh police reaction are spurring, in short, a new multiplicity of black institutions and community leaders outside government control. They had begun to emerge at the turn of the decade as a new political generation came of age.

The students and their allies have borrowed some of the terminology and the client list of the American black power movement of the 1960s. But the two experiences differ sharply.

Little of the students' inspiration comes from abroad. Their movement is firmly rooted in the limitations put on their future by the system of segregation known as apartheid.

Apartheid is theoretically designed to water down black nationalism. Political activity was to be channeled into native, Bantu, reserves, and the blacks who remained in urban areas were to be educated to serve the "white" economy. The few mixed facilities and schools that existed

when the National party began to put apartheid into effect in 1948 were abolished.

"These students are the pure product of apartheid," said T.W. Kambule, principal of Soweto's Orlando High School and one of the few black educators the students trust. "They have had no contact with whites, except the policemen who have been shooting at them."

"Inside Apartheid"

Black consciousness in South Africa "grew from inside apartheid," adds the Rev. Mmasi Buthelesi, a priest who has been close to the young founders of the Black Consciousness movement, virtually all of whom are in jail or banned from speaking to reporters on the threat of jail.

The development of a racial counter-ideology to apartheid among young blacks is a serious and perhaps fatal blow to the fading ideal of liberals on both sides of the color line—the ideal of a multiracial society in which blacks and whites share power and work together to end segregation.

"Kids don't go around saying, 'I'm going to be authentically black now,'" said poet Adam Small, whose work was an early influence on Black Consciousness. "They are reacting to oppression. They say, 'To hell with these whites.' And in this they are articulating frustrations their parents have been too frightened to voice."

The students themselves speak with a profound bitterness that undercuts government assertions that the disturbances do not reflect deeply felt grievances.

"We will not let the whites kill us one by one any more, like our parents did," said G.T., a 17-year-old schoolgirl in a black township outside Cape Town. "Our parents failed, but we will succeed. The whites will have to kill all of us together, and they will die if they do that."

Wearing a black beret and a leather jacket, G.T. forcefully took charge of a discussion with six other student activists, who asked that their names not be used. She was the only female in the group.

The students spoke articulately,

when the National party began to put apartheid into effect in 1948 were abolished.

"These students are the pure product of apartheid," said T.W. Kambule, principal of Soweto's Orlando High School and one of the few black educators the students trust. "They have had no contact with whites, except the policemen who have been shooting at them."

"Inside Apartheid"

Black consciousness in South Africa "grew from inside apartheid," adds the Rev. Mmasi Buthelesi, a priest who has been close to the young founders of the Black Consciousness movement, virtually all of whom are in jail or banned from speaking to reporters on the threat of jail.

The development of a racial counter-ideology to apartheid among young blacks is a serious and perhaps fatal blow to the fading ideal of liberals on both sides of the color line—the ideal of a multiracial society in which blacks and whites share power and work together to end segregation.

but in an often-halting English. Efforts to force them to learn also the language of the other white group, Afrikaans, provoked the June demonstrations.

"June 16 was not planned, and it had no leader," Thando said of the first day of demonstrations in Soweto. "That is why the police could not break it. Like they did the movement in the early 1960s, when they just arrested the heads and everything collapsed."

The student council stepped in to a vacuum as the demonstrations continued. They issued orders to shut down the schools, closed speakies and bars and chased informers out of town. They mounted two successful, brief work boycotts that shook the white economy, before they failed to enforce an appeal for a longer stoppage that would have brought their parents to the edge of economic ruin just before the Christmas holidays.

Moreover, they have launched the young blacks who have remained in Soweto despite the massive arrest campaign of the police in October and November on a mission of activating their parents and other older blacks, especially immigrant workers who attacked students and others in August during the work stoppage.

"Apartheid is meant to keep the whites masters and us servants, especially psychologically," Thando said, "by keeping us convinced we are inferior. But we know how to consolidate each other and our parents now. Black power here is not saying: 'Let us come together and insist on separation' as it was in America. Here, this is our land and we will get it back. We are 80 per cent of the population, not 10 per cent."

Nine Sent to Prison

The government quickly jailed or restricted most of the Black Consciousness movement's leaders. Nine of them were given prison terms ranging from 5 to 10 years in December after a 15-month trial that "is the most important political trial ever held in South Africa," according to defense lawyer Shun Chetty.

It did not deal with sabotage or guns. It dealt only with the struggle for the imagination and

the outcome of their struggle is highly uncertain, as 4 police continue to suppress a discussion of black aspirations here.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

the outcome of their struggle is highly uncertain, as 4 police continue to suppress a discussion of black aspirations here.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under restraint.

PARIS FASHIONS

Givenchy Loses His Reticence

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Givenchy always wins adjectives like elegant and meticulous, but this time he also rates some new ones like young, kinky, romantic and madly colorful. His opening on the last morning of the spring and summer made-to-order collections was the only one that got the audience to its feet applauding and calling for the designer, who is too reticent to even poke his head out of his next-door workshop.

There was nothing reticent, though, about the new Givenchy fashions as they pranced down

the runway swinging their bright ruffled skirts. As you may have gathered by now, Paris is almost completely ruffled, but there are still ruffles and ruffles. Whether they're softening a Victorian portrait neckline or adding abandon to a big gypsy skirt they are never just decoration but a part of the story.

Actually, Givenchy's greatest contribution is carrying on the switch from limp to stiffer fabrics that Yves Saint Laurent started last year. He does it in his own way by mixing the hard with the soft, like his series of linen or silk shantung jackets and coats over soft crêpe de

chêne prints. Even his evening chiffons, when he uses them, are out slim and beaked. They swing and swirl but no longer float.

Part of the young look comes from the bare, form-fitting tops of the dresses. There are halters under even some of the daytime coats and jackets and, for evening, the off-shoulder neckline is almost universal. One of the prettiest versions keeps a just off-shoulder neckline in place with ribbons across the shoulder blades.

Though most Paris designers seem to feel that only silk is worthy of the couture, Givenchy uses both linen and cotton freely.

One of his happiest suits combines a black linen jacket and vest with vivid plaid silk skirt, most of the other linen cover-ups are white, but always with their seams outlined in a color picked up from the print beneath. Enough ribbons have been used here this week to make millions of their manufacturers. While cotton printed in red and blue covers makes one of the most amusing ball gowns.

Besides silks like faille, satin and taffeta, Givenchy uses gauze and organza for his evening gowns. He makes a big thing of the short evening dress, most often in black gauze with off-shoulder neckline, fitted but not corseted top and a big skirt with ruffles midway and at the hem.

Combinations

For his ballgowns, Givenchy is reckless with colors. Some of his big skirts combine two, like purple with a pale blue ruffle showing at the hem. Vivid green and white print silks are wrapped in orange around the middle. One of the favorite colors through the collection, besides scarlet, is a clear, undiluted Persian blue.

One of the most interesting of the evening gowns is a tribute to Givenchy's late friend Balenciaga, who was famous for his use of stiffer fabrics and especially silk gauze. The dress has a big, copper-colored gauze skirt, a black top. For its wrap, Givenchy has cut and draped a cream-colored, silk-embroidered Spanish shawl with deep fringe.

Givenchy also turns an orange Spanish shawl into a very dance-conscious dress that is all fringe from the hips down. For a few cover-up dresses he uses his gauze fabrics, keeps the wrapped waist and adds the big, peasant sleeves.

Venet

Philippe Venet is another designer who has followed the switch to hard fabrics in a soft way. One of the few designers who isn't totally embracing the coat, he makes it in striped and plain silks to go over silk dresses.



Singer Maud-She Press.

Givenchy's short look for evening.

He also makes one of the prettiest, most featherweight silk raincoats in town.

Grès, Mori

Mme. Grès, whose opening on the last day of the couture shows is usually a solo performance, had to share honors with many other distractions this time.

Among them was the launching of Japanese designer Hanae Mori's first Paris made-to-order collection. Already the head of a \$75-million business that includes 48 boutiques in Japan and two in New York, she expects to open others in Paris if the first is successful.

Quite different from the vivid, hand-painted chiffons that first made Hanae Mori famous, the Paris clothes are made of delicate, sophisticated prints in city colors. Only one suggested a Japanese kimono—a look that she has already seen picked up in Paris collections.

Mme. Grès is very much Madame Grès in the new collection. She has some exquisite evening clothes. One of the treasures is the gown in two shades of gray taffeta. It is totally Victorian in front with a prim ruffle at the

PARIS THEATER

A 'Splendid' Trio of Actresses

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI)—"Les Dames du Jeudi" by Loleh Belton has become a success of the season; bids for its adaptation rights are already coming from abroad.

A play of restricted dimensions and pastel shades, it has been profitably staged by Yves Bureau and is being splendidly performed by an imposing trio of veteran actresses—Suzanne Flon, Françoise Lugagne and Dominique Blanchard—at the tiny, rooftop Studio des Champs-Élysées.

It has proven so popular since its opening three weeks ago that the little theater is hard pressed to fill ticket requests; it may soon transfer to a larger house. But theatrically its current quarters are to its advantage, the intimacy of the presentation lending the spectator the illusion that he is an uninvited, invisible guest at the tea table at which the central figures exchange confidences and blurt out secrets.

Three widows in late middle-age have been acquainted since girlhood. They find their chief consolation for their bereavements in Thursday teas. At these, the threesome can discuss their affairs, relate their weekly news and reminisce over the days that are gone. They differ widely in character, circumstances and attitudes and, knowing one another so well, the embers of ancient resentments flare up occasionally. They are bound less by genuine friendship than by a sharing of memories.

The first is a woman of high sensibility and intelligence, the moral superior of her companions, who pines eternally for a lost love.



Loleh Belton... hit dramatist.

The second is a dehydrated, frustrated creature, well-off and somewhat antipathetic, but nonetheless touching in her need of the other two. The third is a botanist nonconformist of Slav origin, generous, imprudent and still coquettish, a flapper in the expanding body of a mature adult. Her ne'er-do-well son, a loafer of 40, is forever badgering her for money and she, in turn, makes tiresome demands to "help her out" on her guests. Together these three dream again through their past experiences, utterly remote from present realities.

Miss Belton has not set her-

self a simple task. Tales of the autumnal zone of existence that assiduously avoid false sentimentality very rarely find a following. Paul Géraud's "Les Noces d'Argentan," a study of a widow who, after her children's marriages, feels the first chill of solitude, is a case in point. Suavely composed and of profound psychological insight, it received a Comédie-Française production and the eminent actress Grace George adapted it as "The Nest," expecting strong response from New York playgoers. It was, however, too true for comfort. Dorothy Parker's "Ladies of the Corridor" (in Mrs. Parker's estimate the best of all her work), a comedy set in a hotel for unwanted parents, met a similar fate, proving a too caustic and too uncompromising portrait. On the other hand, Florence Barclay's "The Broken Halo," in which a penniless, agnostic youth marries a bewitching, pious creature on the wrong side of 60 and is converted into a worthy Babbalanza, became an international best-seller.

Miss Belton does not write as deftly or as accurately or as well as Géraud or Mrs. Parker, but she has shrewdly applied a whimsical humor to her bitter theme and varied its incidents sufficiently to dispel oppressive gloom, framing some of the action as fantasy, as when the Thursday ladies see snapshots from their pasts before them. What is really remarkable is the unity of acting, production and text at the Studio des Champs-Élysées, the harmonious ensemble resulting in an amusing and moving evening.

The Comédie-Française has announced the admission of Marcel Beckett to the House of Molière for next season when "Waiting for Godot" will be given a new production. This is an extraordinarily high honor for a foreign author.

In reviewing the French premiere of Carl Sternheim's "Schippel" (UPI, Dec. 1, 1976), mention was made of the reported execution of his daughter, Mopsa Sternheim, by the Nazis. Prof. Gert Schiff of New York University writes to explain that it was Karl-Heinz Sternheim, son from the dramatist's first marriage, who was executed. Mopsa Sternheim worked in the Resistance, was arrested and tortured by the Gestapo and finally taken to Ravensbrück, from which she was liberated by the Swedish Red Cross in 1945. After the war, she worked as a scriptwriter, interior decorator and stage designer, dying in 1954. Prof. Schiff is preparing her diaries and the manuscript of her novel for publication.

SHARPS AND FLATS

THE HAGUE—An all-star jazz night at the Congressgebouw on Jan. 29 at midnight will feature, among others, Clark Terry, Johnny Griffin, Gary Burton, Howard Johnson, Benny Bailey, Frank Rosolino and Herb Geller.

GENEVA—Bud Freeman and Jimmy Woodie are featured at the Popcorn Club Jan. 28 and 29.

ZURICH—Next month Alice Darr will be at the Nova Park Hotel and Cab Kaye at the Hotel Splendid.

TURKU, Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their Finnish tour, will be at the Hotel Atlantis from Jan. 31-Feb. 5.

BRUSSELS—The Gene O'Mighty Trio's concert will be at the Forest National Jan. 28 and then in Paris at the

Pavillon de Paris on Feb. 2 at 8 p.m.

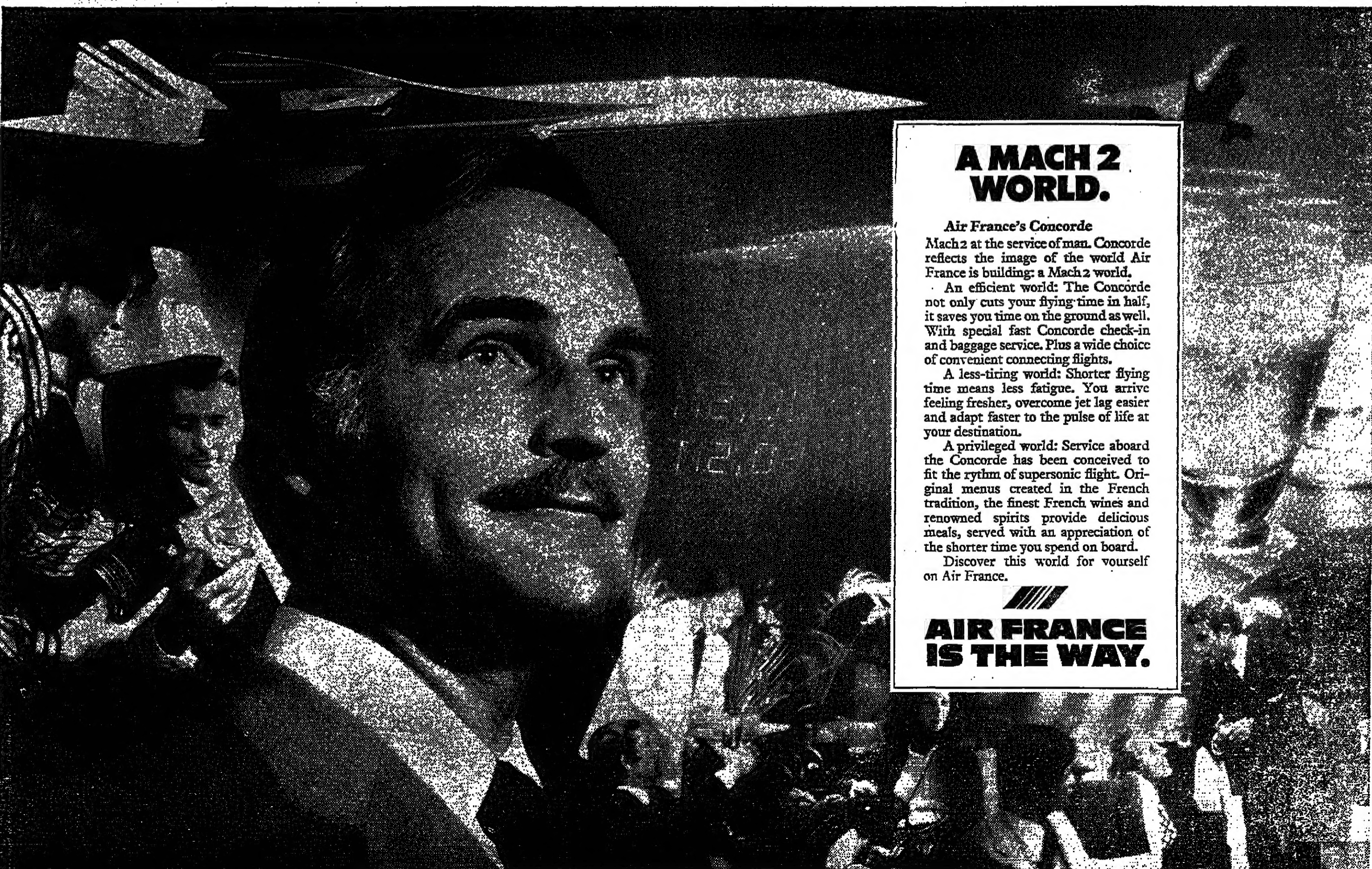
PARIS—Procol Harum will be at the Pavillon de Paris Jan. 28 at 8 p.m. Al Jarreau and Manhattan Transfer move into the Salle Pleyel the following night at 8 p.m. (and then play Amsterdam Jan. 31 at the RAI Congress Centrum; Bremen, Feb. 1 at the Glocke; Frankfurt, Feb. 2 at the Kongresshalle and Mannheim, Feb. 3 at the Musensaal Rosen-garten). Michael Portal will be at the Campagne Première Jan. 28-30; Status Quo, at the Pavillon de Paris Jan. 31; the group Confiance at the Théâtre Fontaine Jan. 31-Feb. 5; the Jimmy Gouley trio at the Club St. Germain Jan. 31-Feb. 3; the Celestial Communication Orchestra, featuring Bobby Few, Frank Wright and Mohammad Ali, and directed by Alain Silva, will be at the Palace Théâtre from Feb. 2-5 at

8 p.m. and Chicago at the Hippodrome de Paris from Feb. 3-5.

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its tour of France, will be in Bordeaux Jan. 31 at the Théâtre de l'Aubray; the next night in Limoges at the Eglise St. Pierre; in Poitiers Feb. 2 at the Théâtre Municipal and in Nantes Feb. 3 at the Eglise St. Nicholas. All concerts start at 8:30 p.m.

LONDON—The Bachelors open at the Talk of the Town Jan. 31 for a three-week engagement.

This week's top single in the United States is "I Wish" by Stevie Wonder, and in Britain, "Don't Cry For Me Argentina" by Julie Covington. The latter is the theme from the new British folk opera "Evita," based on the life and death of Eva Peron. —FRANK VAN BRAKLE



A MACH 2 WORLD.

Air France's Concorde

Mach 2 at the service of man. Concorde reflects the image of the world Air France is building: a Mach 2 world.

An efficient world: The Concorde not only cuts your flying time in half, it saves you time on the ground as well. With special fast Concorde check-in and baggage service. Plus a wide choice of convenient connecting flights.

A less-tiring world: Shorter flying time means less fatigue. You arrive feeling fresher, overcome jet lag easier and adapt faster to the pulse of life at your destination.

A privileged world: Service aboard the Concorde has been conceived to fit the rhythm of supersonic flight. Original menus created in the French tradition, the finest French wines and renowned spirits provide delicious meals, served with an appreciation of the shorter time you spend on board.

Discover this world for yourself on Air France.

AIR FRANCE IS THE WAY.

Human Rights: Carter's Promise

Throughout his long campaign for the presidency, Jimmy Carter said that he would give the enhancement of human rights in other nations a central place in his foreign policy. Thus it was no surprise that he emphasized human rights in his Inaugural Address and also in his subsequent message to "citizens of the world."

To demonstrate that this was more than just inaugural rhetoric, however, and actually to achieve some improvement in the behavior of governments toward their own peoples, will be a formidable task. For ruling regimes seldom violate human rights casually. They do so because they fear the loss of power or to advance strongly preferred economic and social strategies, both left and right. Such motivations are common to governments, and social systems, as dissimilar as those of the Soviet Union and South Korea, or Vietnam and Argentina. They are tenaciously held.

Policy-makers in Washington who care about human rights abroad should seek to strengthen the hands of those in other governments who wish to move away from repression and toward a more equitable distribution of benefits. If, indeed, such persons can be found. Sometimes this can be done with carrots, with promises of more aid, or credits or trading concessions (such as most-favored-nation tariffs to governments that relax emigration restrictions), or with favorable votes in multilateral institutions. Sometimes it can be done with sticks—the denial of concessions already extended, negative votes in international bodies, or public statements of disapproval that may not only embarrass but also indirectly discourage U.S. investment, trade and tourism.

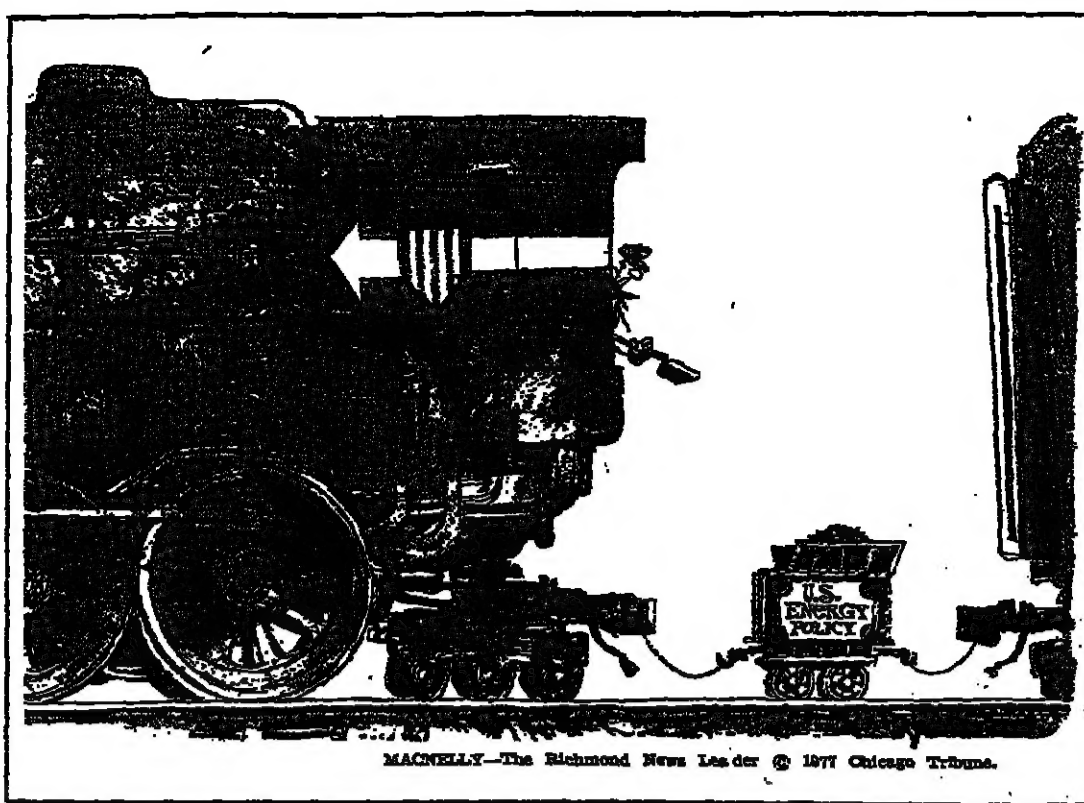
Yet sometimes it can scarcely be done at all. That may be because contact is so slight as to allow Washington no meaningful leverage, as is currently the case with Vietnam or Cambodia; or because private contacts are so pervasive as to drown out points of governmental connection, as is probably the case today between the United States

and Argentina or Brazil. In the latter cases, expressions of disapproval or the cessation of scarcely needed military assistance are lost among the collaborations of private corporations wanting to carry on business as usual. And pressures for business as usual often come as well from the working levels of the armed forces and intelligence establishments of both sides.

A commitment to foster human rights abroad must therefore extend beyond the President and policy-level officials in Washington to the entire U.S. government and also to private sectors of our society. The attitudes that individual U.S. military, police and intelligence advisers display, in missions abroad and at training schools in this country, often have a far-reaching effect upon their foreign colleagues and students. The same holds true for U.S. business and the ways in which its representatives routinely conduct themselves with foreign officials and private persons. If they wink at Washington's concern about human rights, their opposite numbers will do so also.

President Carter must now move, through concrete U.S. policies and programs, to make actual his expressed concern for human rights. To gain private support, he must also go on to explain why it is that "because we are free we can never be indifferent to the fate and freedom elsewhere." The answer is not obvious, and it is not easily stated. It is bound up in the fact of shared humanity, in "the basic rights of every human being to be free of poverty and hunger and disease and political repression," as the President put it last Thursday. But it also lies in the assumption that the political and moral well-being of our own nation is profoundly affected by what happens to people in other countries. We share that assumption. It is not easy to locate the fixed point in the erosion of human rights abroad at which Americans are directly undermined or threatened. But such a point exists and even before it is reached, indifference is likely to bring about a similar erosion of the standards we uphold at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Gilmore: 'Let's Do It'

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—In the early morning of Nov. 13, 1945, Charles Dickens came upon a crowd outside Horseman Lane Jail in London. People were waiting to see a man, and Mrs. Manning, hanged for the murder of her lodger, Dickens watched through the hours until sunrise, as the crowd screamed and laughed and sang "Oh Mrs. Manning." Later that day he wrote a letter to the Times of London.

"A sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution could be imagined by no man," he wrote. "I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution."

Three days later, after some other comment, Dickens wrote a second letter to the editor. He said executions attracted as spectators "the lowest, the most depraved, the most abandoned of mankind." And he said steps should be taken to limit the "disturbance of the public by stories about a condemned person."

"Curious Visitors" "I would allow no curious visitors to hold any communication with him," Dickens said. "I would place every obstacle in the way of his sayings and doings being served up in print on Sunday mornings for the perusal of families."

Not even Dickens, with his sense of the grotesque, could have imagined the spectacle enacted last week in the United States. The last sayings and doings of a murderer were detailed by the press. His picture graced the weekly journals. And the grossest details of his execution were reproduced on television, to be savored by millions of families in their homes.

Most people I know who have been physically present when the state killed a human being—prison wardens, priests, newspaper reporters—have thereafter been opposed to capital punishment. Twenty years ago, on assignment as a reporter, I watched an execution in the District of Columbia jail. When it was over, the room smelled of roasted flesh.

But to experience such scenes vicariously removes, for many, the nausea factor. Television drama has made blood and

violence as acceptable as cherry pie. It was only a small additional step to stage an actual execution. And so we had the scene of Gary Gilmore's death on the evening news program, and sketches of his last moments in serious newspapers.

Some press agencies wanted to hire helicopters to circle over the prison yard, but the Federal Aviation Agency vetoed that idea. Reporters were forced to rely on hourly bulletins from the prison authorities, which some complained were dull.

The great innovation in the Gilmore case was an execution literary agent. A movie producer named Lawrence Schiller signed the condemned man and his relatives to an exclusive contract for a film to be shown on television. Schiller was allowed to interview Gilmore for many hours in prison, and then to attend the execution.

The agent gave the press the juicy details of the end. When the execution order was read out by an official, Schiller said, "Gary looked at him, holding his 'Garny' not quivering." It was Schiller who said he "believed" Gilmore's last words were "Let's do it"—a phrase that the press flashed across the land.

Later, the press learned that Gilmore in his last days had had intense conversations with an 11-year-old girl named Amber Hunt. Miss Hunt was interviewed, and a week later her voice was still heard on the radio.

The slaughter of gladiators and Christians in the Circus Maximus is generally regarded as a symptom of the decadence of Rome. What does it say about a country when punishment for crime becomes a circus, to be re-enacted in every home? Can a society savor such spectacles without being coarsened?

Murderers do not usually deserve sympathy. But the objection to having the state kill them in turn is not sentimental. Using the apparatus of official power to extinguish a life has corrupting consequences—the more so when capital punishment is, as it has become in this country, a spectacular occasion: an event cruel and unusual.

In the absence of convincing evidence that executions deter murders, there must be a suspicion that the practice goes on to satisfy an atavistic public desire for dramatized vengeance. Revival of the death penalty in the United States may in fact encourage murder by persons such as Gary Gilmore—a man with suicidal impulses, who could have seen a way to assure his own spectacular death.

Dickens saw that point. In 1845, in a letter to a friend, he argued among other grounds for opposing capital punishment: "I believe it to have a horrible fascination for many of those persons who render themselves liable to it, impelling them onward to the acquisition of a frightful notoriety."

U.S. Airlines: When Not to Change

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Normally, I am an ascetic, shunning pleasure. But recently I succumbed to the ambience of hedonism aboard a typical American Airlines flight: I asked for a second packet of peanuts. Sorry, said the stewardess, this flight has only one packet per person, even in the Babylonian luxury of first class.

I have always prided myself on the scrupulous delicacy of my relations with the opposite sex, so I did not remonstrate with the lady who dashed my dreams of additional peanuts. But this searing experience stirred a demon within me and I became a social scientist.

The airline industry is so thoroughly regulated that there is no price competition, in this sense, to two airlines charge different prices for the same service in interstate markets. So the rational consumer might as well choose on the basis of macadamia nuts—unless Northwest is offering smoked almonds.

This is a strange multibillion-dollar industry. Each airline has fleets of multimillion-dollar aircraft. They pay thousands of dollars a second for television commercials. What do their commercials say? American Airlines says that some of its flights feature films of the wretched Super Bowl. United brags that it offers old "beverages"—to rush whisky and gin and other drugs—to passengers the instant the seat belt sign goes off.

At this point in the narrative, gentle reader, you may be braced for a plea for radical deregulation, a ringing affirmation of free enterprise. But although U.S. airlines are, in theory, part of the "private sector," they are, in fact, quasi-utilities, and good ones.

They handle nearly 80 percent of the intercity passenger traffic moved by public carrier. They do this with 13,000 daily flights, serving 53,000 pairs of cities.

Safety Record In spite of Civil Aeronautics Board regulation since 1938, U.S. airlines have led the world in service and technological innovations. Their record of performance and safety is astonishing. They have been indispensable to the development of today's sophisticated economy. They have democratized mobility, making it accessible to the mass of Americans, thereby enriching the experience of citizenship in this continental nation.

War in Heaven During the past few months growing publicity has been given to the subject of satellite warfare. The U.S. military is concerned over the development of aggressive and destructive machines designed to operate in outer space by the Soviet Union. At the same time there is a great deal of effort to negotiate arms limitations and reduce conventional war machinery.

I respond to this issue in two ways: The first is a further distrust of U.S. military intentions as they on one hand seek to limit arms, and on the other create an entire new realm in which to conduct warfare. Furthermore, I wonder when this attitude of one-upmanship will cease, as this is the fundamental attitude which drives the major powers to continue development and refinement of destructive energies. It seems clear to me that the first step towards a cooperative progressive world is not to expand destructive technology, but rather confine and eliminate it. The thought of peace on earth with a raging war in heaven isn't very funny, is it?

Too Jocular? A pair of reports from Rome written by Chris Matthews (JET, Jan. 14 and 18) strike me as being inappropriate for the editorial page of the JET. The jocular and cynical tone assumed by Mr.

Matthews for the treatment of complex Italian issues does not compensate for his lack of critical insight. These flippant essays ill serve a reading public which is ready to take Italy seriously. Their appearance beside well-informed and sober editorials on international affairs perpetuates the unrealistic, not to say dangerous, characterization of Italy as the buffoon of Europe.

A Reason The macadamia nut is one of God's more successful affairs. It has a cabinet that the pedestrian peanut cannot match. And it is about as substantial a reason as any for preferring one airline to another.

Freedom on Fare Air fares have risen slower than the consumer price index. Today a one-way coach fare between New York and Miami is 60 percent below the fare for a flight of comparable distance between London and Rome. Fare competition might drive down fares of major routes. But profit-maximizing freedom also might lead to abandonment of service to many smaller communities. Radical deregulation might make airlines more efficient. But in the last decade, productivity per worker in the airline industry has increased more than three times faster than the average for U.S. industry.

Safety Record In spite of Civil Aeronautics Board regulation since 1938, U.S. airlines have led the world in service and technological innovations. Their record of performance and safety is astonishing. They have been indispensable to the development of today's sophisticated economy. They have democratized mobility, making it accessible to the mass of Americans, thereby enriching the experience of citizenship in this continental nation.

War in Heaven During the past few months growing publicity has been given to the subject of satellite warfare. The U.S. military is concerned over the development of aggressive and destructive machines designed to operate in outer space by the Soviet Union. At the same time there is a great deal of effort to negotiate arms limitations and reduce conventional war machinery.

I respond to this issue in two ways: The first is a further distrust of U.S. military intentions as they on one hand seek to limit arms, and on the other create an entire new realm in which to conduct warfare. Furthermore, I wonder when this attitude of one-upmanship will cease, as this is the fundamental attitude which drives the major powers to continue development and refinement of destructive energies. It seems clear to me that the first step towards a cooperative progressive world is not to expand destructive technology, but rather confine and eliminate it. The thought of peace on earth with a raging war in heaven isn't very funny, is it?

Too Jocular? A pair of reports from Rome written by Chris Matthews (JET, Jan. 14 and 18) strike me as being inappropriate for the editorial page of the JET. The jocular and cynical tone assumed by Mr.

Assessing Objectives Of Visit by Mondale

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Vice-President Mondale's current visit to Europe and Japan provides another example of the Carter administration's being better than it sounds. For the point of the trip is not (as White House news secretary Jody Powell said) that it is "substantive and symbolic"; still less (as Edgewise Brzezinski of the national security staff said) in a misplaced shot at his predecessors that the Vice-President is selling no "grand designs."

The salient feature about the Mondale trip is that for the first time in years a U.S. administration is unified on an approach to the major allies. For once the White House, the State Department, the Treasury and the Pentagon have a roughly agreed position on what they are prepared to give and what they expect in return.

Vast internal differences marked the approach to the allies during the Ford administration. The White House, the Treasury and other economic agencies were primarily concerned about inflation, and wanted allied countries to put a hold on economic expansion. The State Department, particularly Henry Kissinger, and to a lesser extent the Defense Department, wanted allied political leaders to help in mounting a larger defense effort and coordinating stands with respect to the oil-exporting and other developing countries. That tangle of conflicting interests was resolved toward more expansive economic policies.

Summit Views These differences found striking expression in varying attitudes toward the economic summit meetings which brought together the major allies in the past two years. Mr. Kissinger favored the first summit, held at Rambouillet because he rightly thought the French and West Germans would take the lead in pushing for more expansive economic policies. He opposed the second meeting in Puerto Rico because he feared, rightly again, that other U.S. officials would seize the occasion to press for restrictive economic policies.

Now that kind of low-level guerrilla warfare is over. The principal figures of the Carter administration all want to quicken economic growth, and they have put their money where their mouth is in the stimulus package blocked out in January and due for presentation to the Congress this week.

They also want the other allied countries—notably West Germany and Japan—to step up their economic expansion. Faster growth among the economic giants would

provide a market for exports which would be particularly helpful to the basket-case economies in Britain, France and Italy.

Mr. Mondale bears with him two carrots to make it easier for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Japan's new Premier, Takeo Fukuda, to expand their economies more rapidly. For one thing, he is expressing concern over West German and Japanese security. Moreover, he is offering to hold another economic summit meeting—preferably in London after the annual NATO get-together next May—at which the West German and Japanese leaders could be seen to be acting not on their own, but in harmony with their most important military partner, the United States.

But if Mr. Mondale has some "give" in his briefcase, he would also like to nail down some objectives. A halt to nuclear proliferation is one, given special force by President Carter's statement in the Inaugural and in his first press conference that he looked forward to a world free of nuclear arms. Presumably Mr. Mondale will push the West Germans and the French very hard to end their commitments to export nuclear plants which could easily become the base for weapons development.

Modernizing NATO's defenses, along the lines suggested in the fine report by Sen. Sam Nunn and Dewey Bartlett, is a second objective. Without going into details, the Vice-President apparently would like the other NATO allies to lead a head in the West Germans and Americans in improving the common defense against a much more ready Soviet force.

Reforms Finally and most delicately, there are various political reforms. The Vice-President at least wants to explore the ground for internal changes that would make Britain less vulnerable to class division, France less vulnerable to maldistribution of income, and Italy less vulnerable to the clash between Catholics and Communists. Presumably he would like to see if these countries can adopt policies which diminish their vulnerability.

Thus the Mondale visit is far far more serious than the public relations accounts blared forth from the White House suggest. The Vice-President is opening new ground. He is beginning a long-range policy whereby the United States makes its economic strength available to foster political reforms in allied countries. He is initiating, in other words, a politics of the alliance.

Southern Africa Beggars to Know

Even while we debate the range of our concern—and stake in—human rights abroad, events crowd in upon us, most poignantly this week from southern Africa. The United States has now been cast as the last hope of moderate forces throughout that region as they seek to avoid a vicious racial conflict. The struggle touches our humanity and our domestic harmony, interests that far transcend the objectives of also containing Soviet influence.

The world has failed, through years of moral pressure and some economic sanctions, to persuade the government of Rhodesia, representing 275,000 whites, to yield political power to its 6 million blacks. It has failed to persuade the white government of South Africa to yield clean political and economic control over South-West Africa—the large region it governed as "trustee"—to 900,000 indigenous blacks who wish to become independent Namibia. And it has largely failed to persuade the government elected by 4 million white Africans to begin to share power with 16 million blacks so that both races might inherit the unique rights and riches that are historically theirs.

We have been adjusting our official posture toward these conflicts in recent months, but all sides wonder now whether the Carter administration has the courage of the evolving U.S. conviction.

As the Portuguese grip in southern Africa suddenly collapsed in 1974-75, the tides of black power and nationalism spilled inevitably southward. Henry Kissinger's abortive attempt to resist Soviet—and Cuban—interference in Angola and to shape its black government was the first recognition of danger ahead. When that failed in a Vietnam-weary Congress, Mr. Kissinger last turned the U.S. position in a few short weeks to a path from which there is no longer any escape.

He committed U.S. diplomacy in favor of black rule in Rhodesia, in favor of independence for Namibia and firmly against the hateful and suicidal policies of "apartheid" and "homelands" by which South Africa has tried to keep blacks segregated, disfranchis-

ed and impoverished for all time. With great skill—and perhaps too many vague promises—he brought black and white Rhodesians into negotiations as to avoid war and gain time. It was a devilishly difficult game because it required pressuring South Africa on the one hand while enlisting South African pressure on the white Rhodesians. It depended on everyone's desire to find a transition to black rule and willingness to let the British manage the transition.

That exercise now seems to have faltered and white and black throughout the region are looking to Washington for a way out. The black nationalists of Rhodesia and neighboring nations have staked up a guerrilla war that the white government of Ian Smith may be containing militarily but is clearly losing economically. The blacks are also keeping alive the threat of greater Soviet involvement. The embattled white regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa, meanwhile, cannot wholly believe that in the end the United States would undermine their outposts of "Western" and "anti-Communist" civilization.

If the counsel of peaceful change is still to be heeded, the United States must now match deeds to hopes and buttress the British intervention in Rhodesia. Discouraging Mr. Smith from a deal with relatively tame black leaders was a proper start. Rejoining the UN embargo by halting purchases of Rhodesian chrome would be a further step, well worth the fight it would take in Congress. Pressing further on sensitive economic nerves in South Africa, badly wanting Western investment now, should bring the double benefit of additional threat against Rhodesia and incentive for more rapid domestic change.

Andrew Young, President Carter's friend, and new U.S. envoy to the UN, will tour the area next week. He knows the pressure points and, his moderate, black voice will carry enormous weight. But U.S. action must be orchestrated in his support if even more painful choices are to be averted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letters

Arab View of Daoud

The extraordinary expressions of outrage throughout the Western world about the French release of Abou Daoud strikes us here in the Arab world as altogether hypocritical. I suggest that if the world is interested in locking up all the world's Abou Daouds but also all people such as Yigal Alon, Moshe Dayan and Menachem Begin, whose acts of "terrorism" in the 1940s are repeated today when Israeli Air Force planes drop booty-trapped explosive dolls by which Palestinian refugees in Lebanon have their faces blown off. If the aim is to fight terrorism, you will find that the Arabs want to do this as much as anybody else, but that we, especially we Palestinians, would like to fight all forms of terrorism, not just some of them. I suggest to those who were so outraged by the release of Abou Daoud that they look more closely at the reason for their outrage, and whether or not there is a possibility that they can spread this outrage a little bit so that it covers all the world's bad guys, and not just some of them.

RAMI K. KHOURI,
Managing Editor,
Jordan Times.
Amman.

Brzezinski's Article

To judge by the article by Zbigniew Brzezinski (JET, Jan. 3) we are in for a barrage of gobbledegook in the next four years. "Perceive" was used in the article four times, "impact" six, according to my count (as in the beautifully turned: "The overall impact of America is to stimulate change.") There was a fine sprinkling of

"broad concepts" and "broad senses" and a very safe margin of "fragmented(s)." "Paramountcy," it is true, was used only once, as was "elusive of." I rather liked "would serve as a point of departure for a relevant concept of a new system." Then there was the lovely ring of "anecdotal perception" (not counted in the four "perceive" mentioned above inasmuch as the use here was so creative (or innovative). I wonder too "how long it will take for America to absorb and internalize a reasonably coherent yet necessarily flexible conceptual understanding of the emerging new world." (At least I think I do.)

"Downgrade" and "upgrade" made their appearance in the article too, of course, but Mr. Brzezinski seemed timid in the use of "thrust," while at least a dozen sentences cried out for it to be conceded it to only three.

It was disturbing to learn that "a trend is at work" in America, particularly since that trend is "the centrality of the leadership response." I suppose this grand marshaling of gobbledegook impresses great numbers of people. I hope, for the sake of America, that the author's thinking is not as clumsy as its expression. Perhaps Mr. Brzezinski is simply to use Geoffrey Moore's phrase, "a man who has not thought much about language."

HARRY B. DAVIS,
Eppelheim, West Germany.

Too Jocular?

A pair of reports from Rome written by Chris Matthews (JET, Jan. 14 and 18) strike me as being inappropriate for the editorial page of the JET. The jocular and cynical tone assumed by Mr.

Objective
Mondal
craft

كتاب
الاحوال

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1977

Page 7

Severe Energy Problem Possible, OECD Warns

By David G. Pearson

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development today issued a cold, hard look at the energy situation up to the OECD secretariat that demand for oil by "might exceed the quantity available to make available to cover demand," according to the report. The result could be higher prices or shortages, or both, unless there is a "large" increase in the time of already-proven reserves to peak during the 1990s.

The report, presented to the OECD's Energy Committee, stated that despite the fact that the world's oil reserves are still large, a serious energy problem unless further action is taken.

The report also noted that the world's oil reserves are still large, a serious energy problem unless further action is taken.

Japan Seen With Bigger Trade Surplus

OKYO, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Japan's trade surplus for 1976, ending in March, is expected to exceed the government's target of \$10 billion, according to a report by the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

The report, which is the first since the government's target of \$10 billion, is expected to exceed the government's target of \$10 billion, according to a report by the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Side Urges End to EEC-U.S. 'Trench Warfare'

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Only a few days after the European Commission's new director, Jacques Delors, today urged the end of the "trench warfare" between the European Community and the United States, which he said has been going on for the past 15 years.

The Commission's new director, Jacques Delors, today urged the end of the "trench warfare" between the European Community and the United States, which he said has been going on for the past 15 years.

Decisive New Man at U.S. Treasury

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—According to the early form sheets, Michael Blumenthal, as secretary of the Treasury, will be one of the strong men in President Carter's Cabinet.

There is every reason to think this for Mr. Blumenthal brings unusual credentials to the job. He is not only a successful, profit-oriented big businessman, but one of few corporate spokesmen daring to speak out for a new sense of business ethics.

Beyond that, he has been through the government mill before, as chief negotiator for the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations. That he has proved himself to be tough, competent, and ambitious in his public and private career so far can not be doubted.

In Sounding Out Consumer Confidence Conflict in 2 U.S. Polls Seen Only Apparent

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Earlier this month, within the space of a few days, two leading private institutions that regularly track the level of confidence among American consumers issued what seemed to be directly conflicting reports on the recent mood of the public.

The two surveys, one by the Conference Board and the other by the University of Michigan, both showed a sharp decline in consumer confidence during the last few months of 1976.

Shipbuilding Cut Is Urged

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Despite shipbuilding reduction plans so far disclosed by various governments there will still be a total world shipyard overcapacity of about 60 per cent by 1980, H.P. Drewry (shipping consultants) Ltd. said today.

This indicates that "further substantial reductions are required" in the continuing world shipping depression, the analytical and statistical company said in a new study titled "Support for the World Shipbuilding Industry."

A Constant Ratio Found In Top U.S. Pay Scales

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Among the largest U.S. corporations, if the chief executive's salary is known a good guess can be made about the salaries of the second and third-ranking executives.

That is one finding of a survey by the Conference Board, a business research organization, of top executive compensation for 1975 at 713 of industry's largest manufacturers. Within reasonable limits, the survey turned up a constant ratio between the top man's pay and that of his top two subordinates.

Effects of Hard Winter Feared Prices Fall Again on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (IBT).—Economic concerns and continued selling of glimmers pushed stock prices lower for the second day in a row on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts noted that most of the economic statistics for December generally have been of a bullish nature. But they suggest that Wall Street now is concerned that repercussions from the abnormally cold winter may lead to some unpleasant numbers for January.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Abbott Laboratories		Nat'l Distillers & Chem.	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	287.0	Revenue	402.3
Profits	29.6	Profits	21.5
Per Share	1.02	Per Share	0.83
Year		Year	
Revenue	1,084.9	Revenue	1,500.0
Profits	92.5	Profits	90.3
Per Share	3.26	Per Share	3.54
Boise Cascade		Phillips Petroleum	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	503.7	Revenue	1,600.0
Profits	27.5	Profits	126.0
Per Share	0.93	Per Share	1.85
Year		Year	
Revenue	1,930.0	Revenue	5,800.0
Profits	97.3	Profits	412.0
Per Share	3.20	Per Share	5.39
Control Data		Robt & Haas	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	387.5	Revenue	253.3
Profits	11.9	Profits	5.9
Per Share	0.68	Per Share	0.46
Year		Year	
Revenue	1,338.3	Revenue	1,050.0
Profits	48.5	Profits	47.0
Per Share	2.80	Per Share	3.66
General Electric		Union Oil Calif.	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	4,520.0	Revenue	80.3
Profits	1.39	Profits	68.4
Per Share	1.12	Per Share	2.18
Year		Year	
Revenue	15,700.0	Revenue	5,400.0
Profits	4.12	Profits	268.8
Per Share	3.07	Per Share	7.42
Gulf Oil		Marathon Oil	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	5,120.0	Revenue	1,100.0
Profits	218.0	Profits	41.8
Per Share	1.12	Per Share	1.37
Year		Year	
Revenue	18,440.0	Revenue	3,900.0
Profits	816.0	Profits	195.8
Per Share	4.19	Per Share	6.32
Murphy Oil		NCR Corp.	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	271.9	Revenue	715.5
Profits	13.0	Profits	38.9
Per Share	1.05	Per Share	1.41
Year		Year	
Revenue	1,010.0	Revenue	2,312.7
Profits	48.9	Profits	95.6
Per Share	3.93	Per Share	3.60

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$400,000,000

General Motors Acceptance Corporation

\$150,000,000 7.35% Notes Due January 15, 1987
\$250,000,000 8% Debentures Due January 15, 2002

Interest payable January 15 and July 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

DILLON, READ & CO. INC. *The First Boston Corporation* **GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.**
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. **MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH** **SALOMON BROTHERS**
Incorporated

BACHE HALSEY STUART INC. **BLUTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.** **DREXEL BURNHAM & CO.**
Incorporated

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES **E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.**
Incorporated

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. **LAZARD FRERES & CO.** **LEHMAN BROTHERS**
Incorporated

LOEB RHOADES & CO. INC. **PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS** **REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.**
Incorporated

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. **WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER INC.**
Incorporated

WERTHEIM & CO. INC. **WHITE, WELD & CO.** **DEAN WITTER & CO.**
Incorporated

January 26, 1977.

[illegible]

235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Flash... at IS DOWSE

COMPANY	INDUS.	76-77 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Jan. 27	HIGH-LOW HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR- 76, 74, 75	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 338.50	312.80	220.98 - 314	4	4.8	42.61 - 89.14 - 82.00c	9,549	Special meeting Dec. 21 ratified E&A- Antifer facilities sharing accord.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 307.50	254.50	255.50 - 235	9	4.3	9.16 - 13.27 - 28.22	2,623	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. 77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GÉRAIS DANONE	Glass-food	726 - 457	464	500 - 496	—	5.3	103 - 78.38 - 24.30c	2,332	Group 1976 cash flow expected to exceed that of 1975.
CHARGEURS RÉUNIS ...	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 160.50	167.20	149.50 - 167	10	6.6	9.30 - 14.96 - 16.47	1,866	Cie. Maritime Chargeurs Réunis sales 9 months '76 = 69 M\$ (same as '75).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE...	Public works	151 - 64.30	100.50	104.50 - 102.90	4	7.8	9.74 - 11.10 - 18.02c	1,672	SFEDP subsidiary to start Doude- sède route improvement.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	167.50 - 95.10	101.40	181 - 109.50	6	6.9	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	8,758	C.C.F. now listed on Brussels and Antwerp Stock Exchanges.
CREDIT INDUST. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	100	101 - 100.50	9	6.5	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	As of Nov. 3 '76, CIC Group's cus- tomer deposits totaled Fr. 41.4 billion.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 56	62.50	66.50 - 63	9	8.8	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,800	Deposits for the last 13-month period increased by 22%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	173 - 82.40	90.90	94 - 92.20	9	9.8	15.93 - 23.13 - 1.65c	3,684	1st. 9 months CA turnover (ex-factory) = 3,295 M\$ (+4.2% vs. '75). Export +14.6%.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	237 - 168.50	169	178 - 149.50	5	6.5	(non signific.) - 26.50	2,193	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 profit = 27 M\$ (+10.5%). Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr. 10).
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	486.90 - 313	385	402 - 390	13	4.6	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.22c	1,497	1st. 9 months '76 turnover (ex-factory) = 819,607,000 Fr. (-3.3% vs. '75).
GEN. OCCIDENTALE ...	Holding	192 - 163	167.50	168 - 165	6	3.3	— - - - 36.94c	2,806	Net profit last 49 weeks of Grand Infin (USA) = \$14,271,000 (up 117.4%).
IMETAL	Mining	734.70 - 78.10	90.10	93 - 90.80	37	3.7	7.39 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	Regrouping of Commercial network into new holding: Minimet.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	671 - 391	399	408 - 391	36	2.8	21.77 - — - 11.00c	2,157	'76 net dividend = Fr. 7.99 (vs. Fr. 7.20 in '75) payable as of Oct. 11.
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	28.20 - 19.80	20.95	20.80 - 20.35	72	6.7	5.83 - 8.18 - 0.29	13,615	1976 results have registered a definite progress over 1975.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	88.10 - 64	75	75 - 74.50	7	8.9	11.71 - 4.52 - 10.26	2,825	66.6% of capital obtained in bid for Heuts Pommerehne & Chene (Lyon).
PECHINEY-U.G.-KUHLM.	Chem.-min.	719 - 65	77.50	77.20 - 76.40	—	6.3	14.50 - 29.50 - 4.30c	25,162	'76 Group control, results could record slight profit after '75 loss.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	409.80 - 188	262	269 - 263.50	5	2.8	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	9,351	Group '76 control, turnover estimate (ex-factory) over 35 billion Fr. (+25%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)...	Petrol.	129.70 - 64	82.10	86 - 82	—	—	15.84 - — - —	5,490	1st. sem. '76 oil tonnage refined (+4.4%) product sales (+5.4%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 650	596	597 - 592	79	2.5	25.94 - 25.87 - 35.18c	976	Turnover March 1-Nov. 28, 1976, period = 1,760 M\$ (up 18%).
ROBECO	Indus. Comp.	384 - 219	263.50	368.20 - 366	—	2.4	(not relevant)	22,572	Rollco new distributing 1 free share for 30 held.
SKIS BOSSIGNOL	Ski equip	1980 - 1680	1835	1877 - 1835	25	1.4	4.64 - 71.76 - 52.31c	266	Group ski production in '76=1,540,000 pairs (up 5%).

(b) Tax credit not included

C: Consolidated.

[illegible][illegible]

has acquired through merger

The undersigned assisted in this transaction and acted as financial advisor to NL Industries, Inc.

The undersigned assisted in this transaction and acted as financial advisor to NL Industries, Inc.

One New York Plaza, New York, New York 10004
Cleveland, Dallas, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco
Members of Major Securities Exchanges.

One New York Plaza, New York, New York 10004
Cleveland, Dallas, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco
Members of Major Securities Exchanges.

هكذا من النقص

1976-77					1976-77					1976-77				
Stocks and		51s.	3 p.m. prev.		Stocks and		51s.	3 p.m. prev.		Stocks and		51s.	3 p.m. prev.	
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. Close	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. Close	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. Close
100.00	99.00	1.00	10.00	100.00 99.00 1.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	10.00	100.00 99.00 1.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	10.00	100.00 99.00 1.00

[illegible]

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015

48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015

Consolidated Statement of Condition December 31, 1976

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 607,236,476
Due from Banks at Interest	641,216,373
Investment Securities	
U.S. Government Obligations	276,327,620
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	29,774,207
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	493,882,392
Other Securities	10,835,000
Trading Account Securities	82,540,945
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	252,000,000
Loans (Less unearned discount of \$37,128,930 and reserve for loan losses of \$25,426,813)	2,592,158,362
Bank Premises and Equipment	46,335,953
Customers' Acceptance Liability	98,658,288
Accrued Interest Receivable	39,544,211
Other Assets	35,405,480
Total	\$5,205,915,307

Liabilities and Capital

Deposits	
Demand	\$1,679,946,140
Savings	818,604,919
Time	732,705,114
Foreign Branches	982,376,521
Total Deposits	<u>4,208,632,694</u>
Federal Funds Purchased and Other	
Borrowed Funds	488,301,563
Acceptances Outstanding	98,787,655
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	26,324,535
Accrued Interest Payable	24,533,229
Other Liabilities	8,878,900
Total Liabilities	<u>4,855,458,576</u>
Capital Accounts	
Common Stock—par value \$15 per share, 4,158,220 shares authorized and outstanding	62,373,300
Surplus	123,429,608
Undivided Profits	164,653,823
Total Capital Accounts	<u>350,456,731</u>
Total	\$5,205,915,307

New York's first bank, founded in 1784 by Alexander Hamilton, is the oldest in the United States still operating under its original name. It has 149 branches throughout New York State and three overseas.

Directors

H. ADAMS ASHFORTH
Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.

ELLIOTT AVERETT
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

J. CARTER BACOT
President

JOHN G. BROOKHUIS
American Hoechst Corporation

ALEXANDER CALDER, JR.
Union Camp Corporation

ARTHUR H. DEAN
Schlitz & Cresswell

ELJ WHITNEY DEBEVOISE
Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates

DAVID A. FLOREEN
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company

ALBERT P. GAGNEBIN
Inco, Ltd.

MAURICE R. GREENBERG
American International Group

JOHN A. KLEY
Vice Chairman

LAWRENCE LACHMAN
Bloomington's

GEORGE H. LESCH
Colgate-Palmolive Company

H. BARCLAY MORLEY
Stratford Chemical Company

EDWARD J. MORTOLA
Ipsco University

JOHN R. OFEL
International Business Machines Corporation

LEO J. PANTAS
Eaton Corporation

JOHN G. PHILLIPS
The Lorraine Land and Exploration Company

H. LADD PLUMLEY
State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America

HOWARD J. PODUSKA
Vice Chairman

ROBERT T. QUITMEYER
Ametek Corporation

RICHARD WATERS
The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.

WILLIAM L. WEARLY
Ingersoll-Rand Company

SAMUEL H. WOOLLEY
New York

Senior Management

ELLIOTT AVERETT
Chairman

J. CARTER BACOT
President

JOHN A. KLEY
Vice Chairman

HOWARD J. PODUSKA
Vice Chairman

Cayman Islands Branch: Grand Cayman
Walter Quay



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN U.S. INCOME PRODUCING PROPERTIES

SHOPPING CENTERS • OFFICE BUILDINGS • APARTMENT COMPLEXES
A FULL SERVICE FACILITY
AMIVEST AG
A SUBSIDIARY OF: AMIVEST CORPORATION
MEMBER: New York Stock Exchange, Inc. and other leading exchanges.
605 PARK AVENUE, 20TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 212-693-5557
TELEFAX: (212) 422-8551 • CABLE: NYAMIVEST
AMIVEST AG • ZELTWEG 46 • CH 8032 ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND
TEL: (01) 465204/5 • TELEFAX: ZÜRICH 50894

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Lk	Gld.	HK	Sw.	Yen.	Dan.
Amtterdam	2.5430	4.5670	104.76*	53.77*	38.59*	—	6.839*	200.70*	42.72*
Bermsch	to 37.335	—	16.740	7.480*	4.323*	14.662	—	14.740	8.254
Brussels	—	—	15.590	—	7.311*	34.649*	6.505*	—	14.07*
London	ct. 1.77235	—	4.1685	8.5835*	1.514	4.3595	8.3235*	4.3975	1.514
Paris	—	—	1514.80	—	—	—	33.67	58.189	10.07*
Frank	4.9710	8.2325*	304.625*	—	8.9320*	18.556*	13.325*	77.75*	58.90*
Zurich	2.918	—	11.16	58.35*	—	86.32*	—	42.35*	—

* Amounts following are dollar amounts only: Dutch 1.00 = 1.000; Belgium 1.00 = 40.339; Swiss 1.00 = 46.636; French 1.00 = 5.1636; Danish 1.00 = 6.46; German 1.00 = 2.00.

(a) Commercial Paper. (b) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000. (d) Units of 100,000.

(e) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Manager of International Finance	Attractive to those earning mid-30's	Large Financial Services institution with substantial overseas business.	New York City	MBA or equiv.; min. 5 yrs. exp. intl. fin. & cash mgmt.; insurance & invest. mgmt. helpful.	Box DS-623, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 13-1-77
Mktg. Manager Process Plant Int. Ops.	£12,000+	Leading intl. co. with outstanding growth in chemical & allied industries.	London	Min. 5 yrs. top level mktg.; 30-42 yrs. firm grasp financing & neg.; deg. eng./science.	Bell, Holmes Ltd, Mr. J.W.C. Build, 45 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3FE, G.B.	I.H.T. 13-1-77
Audit Manager	\$28-35,000	Major Intl. manufacturer with enviable sales & profit growth.	Brussels	Outstanding individual; min. 7 yrs. audit exp.; French, English-German languages.	Price Waterhouse & Co. (ref. MAS 194), Rue Ravenstein 60, Box 7, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T. 13-1-77
Chief Operat. Executive		Successful Intl. co. in 'total transportation service ops. in 15 countries.	outside N.America for 2 yrs.	Knowl. finance & marketing; (will become chief executive position in 2 yrs.)	Herman Smith Mngt. Res. (U188), P.O.B. 255, Toronto M5K 1J5, Canada.	Wall St. Journal 13-1-77
Financial Manager Germany	Commencing DM65,000 negotiable	World leader in large scale leasing, tax leverage, complex financial business.	Frankfurt	Knowl. fin. & leasing; knowl. German taxation; German & English languages.	Intl. Exec. Search-Mngt. & Pers. Consl., Crown House, Morden, London SM4 5EU, G.B.	Financial Times 13-1-77
Chief Accountant	£10,000 tax free	Kuwaiti securities co., newly formed company.	Kuwait	Min. 5 yrs. exp. in U.K. bank, brokers or investment house; 28-35 yrs.; single preferred.	F.J. Sellick Ass. (re. 55A41), 25 Head Street, Colchester, Essex, G.B.	Financial Times 13-1-77
General Merchandising Manager	can be negotiated	Leading mfr. of men's, women's, children's leisure wear.	Belgium	Self-starter; can do job with minimum orientation.	E.J. Trebbe, Leadlubber Intl., Moerelot 137, 2610 Wilrijk, Belgium.	I.H.T. 15-1-77
Marketing Manager, Europe	B.F.I., 100,000 car. bonus, pension, insurance	Among world leaders in mfr. & distributing medical products.	Belgium	Degree in biology or chem.; mktg. backgrounds; 28-38 yrs.; Engl.+Fr.+other languages.	Universal Medical (ref. H7/067), 122 Chaussee de la Halpe, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T. 15-1-77
Sales Mngt. Position, Saudi Arabia	Highly rewarding, house, car	Office equipment sales for Saudia Arabia.	Saudi Arabia	Must control, lead, organize plan, motivate; 3-5 yrs. sales mgmt. office equipt.	Victor Intl. S.A. (Mr. Asser), Minousteensweg 71, 1750 Scheepdal, Belgium.	I.H.T. 15-1-77
European Director, Food Industry		Intl. manufacturer of branded food products.	Brussels	30-40 yrs. university dipl.; exp. in audit, control & mngt.; Engl./Germ. (Fr. is possible).	WX395890, Frankfurter Allg. Zeit., Postfach 2901, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, D.	F.A.Z. 15-1-77
Commercial Director		Manufacturer of special machines in W. Germany.	Southern Brazil	35-40 yrs. Mngt. exp.; economic degree; exp. in Germany or Brazil; languages required.	WX395879, Frankfurter Allg. Zeit., Postfach 2901, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, D.	F.A.Z. 15-1-77
Merchant Banking Executives	£10-14,000 net free housing +	Leading Hong Kong merchant bank with subst. capital resources.	Hong Kong	27-35 yrs. broad-based intl. fin. exp.; will work in corp. fin. loans synd./gen. banking.	Man. Dir., Exec. Appnts. Ltd., 18 Grosvenor Street, London W.1., G.B.	Financial Times 17-1-77
International Sales Manager		Mecanorma, leading mfr. of graphic arts products.	Paris	Collage wd.; Intl. exp.; prepared for continual travel; English mother tongue + Fr. (Also Span.).	France-Marketing, 54 Rue des Petites-Ecuries, 75010 Paris, France.	L'Express 17-1-77
Financial Director	£20,000	The main board of a large British public co. with science based products.	London	Versatility & achievement in directing fin. affairs of a substantial Intl. business.	Tyzack & Partners (P.T. Prantico), 10 Hallam Street, London W1N 6DJ, G.B.	Economist 15-1-77
General Manager Banking	\$45,000+ (free of local taxes)	Estbl. bank with Intl. & local partners, subst. lending & foreign business.	Gulf	Exp. in commec. lending & foreign banking incl. currency transactions; imagination, drive.	Urwick, Orr & Partners (GM/3814), Baylis House, Sloke Porges Lane, Slough SL1 3PF, G.B.	Economist 15-1-77
Bank Manager Bahrain	\$26,000 tax free	Arab-Malaysian Development Bank, new Bahrain branch office.	Bahrain	35-50 yrs. exp. in merchant & develop. banking with emp. on loan/bond synd.; money mkt.	P.A. Mngt. Conslts. (ref. 1,032), Suite 601, Cathay Bldg., Singapore, 9.	Economist 15-1-77
Senior Tax Consultant		Intl. Accounting Firm, to reinforce its present team.	Brussels	A Belgian; with 3 yrs. tax exp.; good accng. background; Fr.-Engl.-Dutch languages.	Whitney Murray Ernst & Ernst, 26 Rue de la Loi, Bte. 11, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.	Le Soir 16-1-77
Manager Merchandise Acctg. Syst.		Multinational retailer for its Belgian operations (sales B.F. 20 million).	Brussels	Sev. yrs. exp. mds. acctg.; can manage large acctg. systems; Eng.+Fr. languages.	Box DS-627, Intl.-Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	19-1-77 I.H.T.
Regional Sales Manager	Commensurate salary+bonus	Wynn's Belgium N.Y., expanding U.S. petrochemical company.	Belgium	Min. 33 yrs.; proven record; self-starter; traveling: English + German + other languages.	Wynn's Belgium N.V., Industriepark West 46, 2700 Sint-Niklaas, Belgium.	I.H.T. 18-1-77
Company Lawyer		Intl. legal & fin. dept. of very important group with hq. in Paris.	Paris	Will negot. large contracts; exp. with Mid-East helpful; Engl. mother-tongue + French.	P.A. Conseiller de Dir. (Mr. Chabaud), 8 Rue Bellini, Paris 75782 Cedex 16, France.	I.H.T. 18-1-77
Financial Controller Europe Off.	5-figure salary negotiable	Argo National Shipping Lines of Yokohama, new office for European ops.	London	Chart. acct.; knowl. shipping industry; will handle all Eur. finance/accounting.	M. Wallis, Labort Bros. Shipping Ltd., P.O.B. 431, 53 Eastcheap, London EC3P 3HL, G.B.	Financial Times 18-1-77
Directeur Financier Europe	\$45,000+ +bonifications	Soc. indet. multinat. établie U.S.A. pour ses ops en Europe.	France	Exp. dans tous secteurs financiers; accord sur invest.; français + anglais.	Leslie Kavanagh Inc., 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.	Le Monde 18-1-77
Directeur Commercial	F.F. 200,000	Importante soc. Intl. de secteur chinquo pour sa filiale française.	France	Au moins 35 ans; grande école; exp. marketing industriel; voyages; français et anglais.	P.A. Conseiller de Dir., 'réf. A/2504', 8 Rue Bellini, Paris 75782 Cedex 16, France.	Le Monde 18-1-77
Sales Mgr. Mid East-Africa	Open + incentive bonus	FARR Co., expanding U.S. mfr. or air filtration equipt.	Antwerp	Exp. selling in Mid East; English + Arabic lang.; technical education.	Farr Co. (Mr. C.W. Jones), Brommesteek 1, 2130 Brasschaat, Belgium.	I.H.T. 20-1-77
Group Financial Controller	£35,000 plus package	Major Intl. group with extensive interests in South East Asia.	Singapore	Exp. in cash mgmt. & negotiations with leading banks; human qualities are important.	Robin Whitley, Intl. Appointments, Calder House, 1 Dover St., London W1X 3PL, G.B.	Financial Times 20-1-77
Directeur des Ventes Europe	FF. 160,000-180,000	Groupe multinat. spécialisée dans le prêt-à-porter féminin, avec nouvelle gamme.	Paris	Exp. dans le prêt-à-porter féminin; exp. dans la vente; études sup.; Français-Anglais.	Sole-CEDOS (Fr. Rousseau), 33 Omi Gelliani, Suresnes 92152, France.	L'Express 24-1-77
Directeur Commercial	FF. 180,000 +	Un des "grands" du prêt-à-porter, pour le marketing et direction commerciale.	France	Formation supérieure; exp. marketing et commerc. dans le prêt-à-port.; Franc., Angl., Allem.	Bern. Krifit Conslts. (ref. 1027), 1 Rue Danton, 75263 Paris Cedex 06, France.	L'Express 24-1-77
Direct. Busin. Develop. Pacific Far East	Highly attract salary, fringes	Billion dollar plus Intl. health care orgn. with strong base in Pacific.	Chicago	Strong pharmac. mktg. background; gen. mgmt. exp.; busin. planning at corp. level.	Abbott (Mr. Bill Eppel), North Chicago, Illinois 60064, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 25-1-77
President Latin America	To \$50,000	Fortune 100 consumer products Co. for \$25 million wholly owned subsidiary.	Latin America	10 yrs. gen. mgmt. exp. in Lat. Amer. (Uniq. fin., engin.); MBA; Bilingual Spanish-English.	Box D-808, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 25-1-77

In U.S. Pro Tennis

Borg, Nastase, Orantes Upset



Bjorn Borg during his free-skating performance.

-Asian Is 2d

1st German Captures Title
In New European Figure Skating

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Ray Moore of South Africa and Americans Bill Scanlon and Fred McNeil eliminated the world's four best skaters last night from the 100 U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships.

Paul Goldberger, who was knocked off second by Bjorn Borg of Sweden, 7-6, 6-4.

Scanlon eliminated third-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, and McNeil defeated fourth-seeded Mamiel Orantes of Spain, 2-6, 7-6, 6-4.

For Borg, the winner of \$100,000 in a four-man outdoor tournament in Boca Raton, Fla., last weekend, it was quite a shock shifting indoors.

"I wasn't used to playing indoors," the 20-year-old Swedish star said. "I don't know when it was that I last lost my first match in a tournament."

Moore took the first set by winning a tiebreaker with an overhead smash. The South African broke Borg's service in the second set to take a 4-3 lead and ended the match three games later by serving a love game.

"My plan was to hit the ball out of his reach," Moore said.

"Ray approached well, had his passing shots going and he served strongly," Borg said.

Scanlon, former National Collegiate Athletic Association singles champion, had a crowd of nearly 9,000 rooting for him in his match with the controversial Nastase, who began beating a linesman and umpire about halfway through the match.

The 21-year-old Scanlon didn't disappoint the crowd, winning the first three games of the second set after losing the first set and going from there. He scored a key service break to take a 3-2 lead in the deciding set and, with Nastase putting the pressure on, later served a love game to clinch the match.

"I got a lot of breaks," Scanlon said. "It helps to have the crowd with you. I guess it's because the crowd loves an underdog even though I had beaten Nastase two weeks ago [in a tournament in Birmingham, Ala.]."

Orantes was perhaps the most disappointed of all the losing seeds. He had won the first set and was tied at 6-6 in the second set, but lost the tiebreaker to McNeil, who took advantage of his new life in the third set to his consistent winners with backhand volleys.

The other players among the first 10 seeds had better luck. No. 5 Adriano Panatta of Italy rallied to defeat Tom Gorman of the United States, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; No. 6 Harold Solomon of the United States eliminated Ross Case of Australia, 6-3, 6-2, and seventh-seeded Eddie Dibbs of the United States knocked off countryman Sherwood Stewart, 6-4, 6-3.

Twelfth-seeded Dick Stockton of the United States won a grueling match from John Alexander of Australia, 6-4, 6-7, 7-6, in a final that took more than two hours, but 14th-seeded Mark Cox of Britain, 15th-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States and 16th-seeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia were all defeated.

Cox lost to Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 6-3, 6-1; Gerulaitis was eliminated by Jeff Borovick of the United States, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, and Kodes was routed by Tony Roche of Australia, 6-4, 6-0.

In other matches, Ken Rosewall of Australia defeated Omar Faour of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-3; Bernie Mitton of South Africa knocked off Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia, 6-4, 6-2, and Vijay Amritraj of India beat Trey Waltke of the United States, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

Cauthen Rides Four Winners; Boosts Victories to 52 of 167

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Steve Cauthen didn't want to talk yesterday at Aqueduct. He made it hard not to, however.

The 10-year-old jockey rode four consecutive winners, including Mike Amenda in the \$35,500 Contender Stakes, and now has 52 victories in 167 mounts this winter.

Angel Santiago, the second-leading jockey at the meet, has 16 victories.

"Look at Tuesday," said Lenny Goodman, Cauthen's agent. "He had a scratch camera and there were television cameras and 40 reporters around him. Does he have a chance to go for a cup of coffee? No. He's got to have a break. Remember, he's only 16."

Cauthen, who has attracted the most attention in racing since Secretariat's fertility test, rode all nine races yesterday and was no worse than fourth.

A \$2 show parlay on his mounts would have meant \$11 down the drain in the fifth race, when he was fourth. But those among the crowd of 9,000 who bet him to win from then on did not go wrong—he won the last four races and a \$2 win parlay would have returned \$494.

The feature was a typical mid-week winter stakes for 3-year-olds who will probably never run in the Kentucky Derby. And a couple of the jockeys who trained Cauthen in the Contender did not have warm feelings toward each other.

Jorge Velasquez, aboard the 8-5 favorite, Hasty Spring, said Eddie Maple, riding Catalina, had bothered him in the stretch run when Hasty Spring missed by a head of catching the thing Mike Amenda. Catalina finished third in the race, another 1 1/4 lengths behind.

"It was a \$100,000 race," said Velasquez. "I'd be throwing punches with him."

"He tried to get out and I didn't let him," Maple said. "I don't have to. If my horse was dead, I'd have moved over, but my horse wasn't dead."

While Velasquez and Maple were battling down the stretch, Cauthen was doing his usual job of keeping a thing horse together. Mike Amenda, a 3-1 shot, rallied the pace-setting Stonehead for much of the race. "I didn't want to be that close," Cauthen said, "but I was choking him trying to keep him back."

By the finish, the Elmhurst colt was "pricking up his ears," said Cauthen, an indication that had Velasquez been able to find racing room earlier, Hasty Springs would've been the winner.

NHL North Stars Defeat Kings, 3-2

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Minnesota North Stars used third-period goals by Tom Youngblood and Roland Eriksson plus the clutch goaltending of Gary Smith to beat the Los Angeles Kings, 3-2, last night for their first victory at Los Angeles since March 17, 1973.

Smith had Los Angeles shut out until a weak Marcel Dionne score, his 26th goal with 6:02 left. Dionne had not arrived in Los Angeles until three hours before game time because of a delay in his flight from Vancouver's All-Star game. Mike Murphy scored for the Kings with five seconds left after Eriksson's 17th goal of the year with 3:03 remaining made it 3-1.

NHL Standings

PACIFIC DIVISION					
	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Vancouver	20	11	7	47	118
San Jose	19	12	6	44	112
Los Angeles	18	13	5	41	103
Calgary	17	14	5	39	102
Edmonton	16	15	5	37	101
Seattle	15	16	5	35	98
San Francisco	14	17	5	33	95
Phoenix	13	18	5	31	92
Winnipeg	12	19	5	29	89
Chicago	11	20	5	27	86
Minnesota	10	21	5	25	83
Colorado	9	22	5	23	80
St. Louis	8	23	5	21	77
Philadelphia	7	24	5	19	74
Pittsburgh	6	25	5	17	71
Los Angeles	5	26	5	15	68
Washington	4	27	5	13	65
Detroit	3	28	5	11	62
Atlanta	2	29	5	9	59
Montreal	1	30	5	7	56

WHL Standings

EAST DIVISION					
	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Quebec	20	11	7	47	118
Montreal	19	12	6	44	112
Ottawa	18	13	5	41	103
Calgary	17	14	5	39	102
Edmonton	16	15	5	37	101
Seattle	15	16	5	35	98
San Francisco	14	17	5	33	95
Phoenix	13	18	5	31	92
Winnipeg	12	19	5	29	89
Chicago	11	20	5	27	86
Minnesota	10	21	5	25	83
Colorado	9	22	5	23	80
St. Louis	8	23	5	21	77
Philadelphia	7	24	5	19	74
Pittsburgh	6	25	5	17	71
Los Angeles	5	26	5	15	68
Washington	4	27	5	13	65
Detroit	3	28	5	11	62
Atlanta	2	29	5	9	59
Montreal	1	30	5	7	56

Walker Wins 800 Meters

WANGANUI, New Zealand, Jan. 27 (UPI)—New Zealand's Olympic gold-medalist John Walker, running with a broken rib, won the 800 meters in 2 minutes, 51 seconds here last night.

In NBA Action

Bullets Finally Break Jinx, Defeating Warriors by 106-95

LANDOVER, MA., Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Washington Bullets broke a jinx that had kept them from defeating the Golden State Warriors, 106-95.

And, by winning their 5th consecutive game and the 12th in their last 14, the Bullets also moved one-half game ahead of the Cleveland Cavaliers in the National Basketball Association Central Division. Cleveland lost last night, 106-93, to the Chicago Bulls.

"It's been a long haul getting back on top where we belong," said Bullets captain Wes Unseld. "We never should have been away from the top of this division and for the rest of the season we don't intend to be away anymore."

Equally important to Unseld and his teammates was the victory over the Warriors, who blanked Washington in the four-game 1976 NBA finals. Since then, Washington lost seven of eight meetings with Golden State and hadn't beaten the Warriors at home in their last six attempts.

"All I've heard since I've gotten here is that we can't beat Golden State," said first-year coach Dick Motta. "I know only one way to win a season, but maybe now we can start to silence some of those types."

Motta's troops downed the Warriors by unleashing a potent fast-break attack, featuring both Larry Wright and Tom Henderson as catalysts. The result was a season-high 32 assists for Washington, while Golden State had only 14. Phil Chenier had a season-high 11 assists and Elvin Hayes a season-high 7.

"We were playing as a unit," Unseld explained. "We were letting a lot of different people take shots and that helped our diversity. Everyone was giving up the ball to let someone else get a better shot off."

Spurs 118, Lakers 103

At Seattle, Tommy Burleson got up from a knockdown punch by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar to score 17 of his 35 points in the fourth period and lead the SuperSonics to a 118-103 victory over Los Angeles.

Jabbar decked Burleson with a hard right-hand with 8:08 left in the game after they had been shoving for position under the basket. Jabbar was charged with a technical foul and, after play resumed, Burleson immediately drove on Jabbar for a layup, drew a foul and made the free throw to give Seattle a 95-85 lead that put the game out of reach.

Bulls 106, Cavaliers 93

At Chicago, Artis Gilmore scored his NBA high of 32 points to pace the Bulls to a come-from-behind 106-93 victory over Cleveland.

NBA Standings					
EASTERN CONFERENCE					
Atlantic Division					
	W	L	Pts	GF	GB
Philadelphia	20	11	47	118	0
Boston	19	12	44	112	1/2
Buffalo	18	13	41	103	2
N.Y. Nets	17	14	39	102	3
Washington	16	15	37	101	4
Chicago	15	16	35	98	5
Indiana	14	17	33	95	6
Atlanta	13	18	31	92	7
Charlotte	12	19	29	89	8
San Antonio	11	20	27	86	9
Golden State	10	21	25	83	10
New Orleans	9	22	23	80	11
Portland	8	23	21	77	12
Phoenix	7	24	19	74	13

WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Midwest Division					
	W	L	Pts	GF	GB
Denver	21	10	50	125	0
Detroit	20	11	47	118	1/2
Kansas City	19	12	44	112	3
Indiana	18	13	41	103	4
Chicago	17	14	39	102	5
Milwaukee	16	15	37	101	6
Portland	15	16	35	98	7
Los Angeles	14	17	33	95	8
Golden State	13	18	31	92	9
Kansas City	12	19	29	89	10
Phoenix	11	20	27	86	11
San Antonio	10	21	25	83	12
Portland	9	22	23	80	13
Phoenix	8	23	21	77	14

Pacific Division					
	W	L	Pts	GF	GB
Seattle	21	10	50	125	0
San Francisco	20	11	47	118	1/2
Phoenix	19	12	44	112	3
Portland	18	13	41	103	4
Los Angeles	17	14	39	102	5
Golden State	16	15	37	101	6
Kansas City	15	16	35	98	7
Portland	14	17	33	95	8
Phoenix	13	18	31	92	9
San Antonio	12	19	29	89	10
Portland	11	20	27	86	11
Phoenix	10	21	25	83	12
Portland	9	22	23	80	13
Phoenix	8	23	21	77	14

Griffith, at 39, Still Chasing Dream

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI)—At an age when most boxers have been forced into retirement with cauliflower ears, flattened noses, splitting headaches and crushed dreams, Emile Griffith continues to fight, dream and search for another world title.

"I don't see why I should stop fighting," said Griffith, who will celebrate his 39th birthday Wednesday, a day after he steps into the ring at Madison Square Garden against fellow-American Christy Eubank for his 110th professional bout.

"I have never been hurt in the ring," he said in an interview. "I'm in good condition. I can still win another title. It doesn't make much difference to me which title I win."

Three times Griffith has been world welterweight champion. On two occasions he has held the middleweight title. Once he held both titles simultaneously. Last year he thought he had beaten Richard Dege for the junior-middleweight championship, but Griffith was disappointed when the German retained his title with a narrow decision in Berlin.

"I really thought I won that fight," Griffith said. "Really, at the end of the fight, I was the stronger man. I went into his dressing room after the decision and he was laying on a bench and couldn't even move. He almost collapsed. I said to him, 'Hey, man, what's the matter with you. You getting old or something?' I could have gone a few more rounds."

Nearly 10 years ago, after he lost his middle-

weight crown to Italian Nino Benvenuti, many doubted that Griffith could go many more rounds. He was considered washed up. It was said that his legs were gone, that he could no longer go the distance. Five months later, he was the champ again, a decision winner over Benvenuti.

Through it all, Griffith has been advised by two persons—his trainer, Gil Clancy, and his manager, Howard Albert. Their relationship is one that is not normally associated with boxing, a sport in which handlers have a reputation for taking the money while the fighter takes the lumps.

It began on a hot, humid summer day in 1956, when Griffith worked for Albert in the millinery business. The factory wasn't air-conditioned and the sweat was pouring off Griffith's body. Griffith took off his shirt and revealed as fine a physique as Albert had ever seen. The next thing Griffith knew, he received a letter telling him to report to the New York Daily News building for a physical.

"I thought I was being drafted into the Army," Griffith remembers. "Then I found out that Howard had entered me in the Golden Gloves without my knowledge. The next day he took me to the gym—he held my hand all the way as I wouldn't run away—and introduced me to Gil Clancy."

"When Gil tells me it's time to quit, then I'll retire."

2d French Team

On Pro Status

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP).—A second American basketball player here has brought suit for breach of contract in what is regarded as a widening attack on the amateur status of Europe's best teams and players.

Joe McBride, who has played in France for four seasons, is seeking back pay and damages from his team, the Association Sportive Rejusse St. Raphael, which he has accused of breaking its contract with him. McBride is technically an amateur.

His case—a decision is expected Tuesday—follows the finding of a French court that Ron McMillan, another American, was a professional despite his declared status as an amateur. His team reached a private settlement with him for back pay after he was dropped from the lineup after the first season of a five-year contract. And he was able to collect unemployment compensation as an out-of-work professional basketball player.

College Basketball

Wake Forest, Trailing by 15, Overcomes North Carolina

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI)—North Carolina coach Dean Smith had to be frustrated last night. Any coach who watches his team turn a 15-point lead into a 1-point loss gets that queasy feeling in his stomach.

But Smith also admired the way 11th-ranked Wake Forest rallied to defeat his third-ranked Tar Heels, 67-65, at Chapel Hill.

"They played a marvelous second half and we have to be impressed because we weren't that bad," Smith said.

Senior guard Jerry Schellenberg sank a pair of free throws with 14 seconds left to give Wake Forest its second victory in three games this season against North Carolina, now 13-2.

Wake Forest beat the Tar Heels, 67-65, on Nov. 27 for the championship of the Big Four Tournament before North Carolina rebounded with a 77-75 triumph at Wake Forest Jan. 13.

North Carolina seemed in control, moving to a 36-35 halftime lead as Wake Forest made only 25 percent of its field-goal attempts in the first half.

The Tar Heels increased their lead to 15 points early in the second half, but Wake Forest gradually closed the gap behind 6-foot-6 junior forward Rod Griffin, who scored 12 of his game-high 21 points in the second half.

Schellenberg fouled.

with 14 minutes to play before the Dons pulled out their 20th victory without a loss.

"Timely second-half shooting by Rocky Smith, who finished with 21 points, lifted Oregon State to its second victory over Oregon in five days. I was the third straight defeat for Oregon, 13-2, which got 20 points from Greg Ballard.

Kim Anderson scored a team-high 17 points to rally Missouri from a 38-27 halftime deficit against Kansas State in a battle for the Big Eight lead. The victory put defending champion Missouri on top of the conference with a 5-1 record, 15-3 overall. Kansas State dropped to second place at 4-2, 12-5 overall.

Finley Asserts His Oakland A's Can Be Bought

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 27 (UPI)—Charles Finley said yesterday that he wants to sell his Oakland A's baseball club, but he cannot find a buyer willing to deposit \$1 million in a bank as a down payment.

At a press conference to introduce his new manager, Jack McKeon, Finley said he had received an offer from someone in Indianapolis, but the deal fell through.

He did not mention a purchase price, but reversed himself on a statement that he made in Chicago on Jan. 13 when he denied reports he wanted to sell the club. At that time, San Francisco Giants' co-owner Bud Hersh said Finley had called him several times about the possibility of the A's moving from the American League to the National League and from Oakland to Washington, D.C.

In return for his moving the A's out of the Bay Area, where both clubs have been hurting at the gate, Finley wanted the Giants to play half their games in Oakland and pay off his lease, Hersh said.

Finley denied discussing a move to Washington with Hersh and said he thought it preferable that the Giants move.

As he said then and repeated yesterday, the Giants lost \$600,000 last season and the A's "in excess of \$300,000."

100th SHOW

The season's greatest hit!

LA BELLE HELENE

OFFENBACH

BOUFFES PARISIENS

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

Grand Jeu

185°

165°

Dinner-Dance at 8 P.M.

OPEN ON SUNDAY

Revue entièrement nouvelle

AL CAZAR

SPECTACLE 23:00

RESERVATION 329.02.20

62, Rue Mazarine, PARIS 6e

Organisé par Dick PRICE

CALAVADOS

BAL 95-38

ELY 27-28

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS

Sauv. Bar, Cocktail, Diners, Lunch

SEAFOOD SPECIALTIES

40 Av. J.-J. de Sévigné (R. George-V)

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - All Coud.

DINNER "A LA CARTE" - DANCE

WHEN I'M IN PARIS..... 花子

SINCE 1927

HANAFUSA

STEAK HOUSE OF JAPAN

40 Rue de la Harpe, PARIS 5e

DAILY 11:00 - 11:00 P.M.

